THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 119

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor Varies the Sit-Down

Mind Better Than Muscles

Spain's War Dogs Leashed

¶ **Variations on the sit-down** theme begin to appear as Supreme Court validation of the Wagner Act further encourages efforts to make the sit-down obsolete. Claiming that the management had refused to comply with the General Motors agreement, U. A. W. A. members employed by a subsidiary company in Detroit turn into slow-motion automatons, blockading the production routine like a 15-mile tin lizzie on a narrow country road.

¶ **The theory** of the new device is contained in the formula: "Try to see how little you can do without actually stopping work." Seems a petty thought for "nature's noblemen," but then, employers are not unanimously magnanimous, either. Over in Poland, by the way, they go at it more picturesquely. Some 1600 mine workers barricade themselves deep below the surface, refuse food. Wives on the surface stage a mass protest 3000 strong, storming the homes of mine officials, fighting off police. Back to the days of tooth and claw, so to speak. But the owners grant pay raises, and the men emerge from the ground, while the women retire to the kitchen ranges. Surely there must be better ways of winning.

¶ **Admirers of Premier Hepburn** of Ontario see in his forceful insistence that the Oshawa automotive strike be settled strictly on a Canadian basis, vindication of the theory of government authority over possible lawlessness. Recognizing that the main objective of the C. I. O. at present is for greater authority leading to the enforcement of the closed shop and consequently a dictatorial position in the mass industries, Mr. Hepburn's supporters see in strict and emphatic law-enforcement a strong power of mediation in the labor field.

¶ **Encouraged to obey** the law, respect property rights, keep the peace, assume responsibility for its acts, organized labor may be expected to more readily turn to council table methods of adjustment. The response, of course, is that for the council table to become a truly just and conciliatory element in the management-labor field, the employer as well as the employee needs to be "encouraged" to abandon his particular types of coercion.

¶ **Enter the Wagner Act** in the United States to the accompaniment of the Hepburn actions in Canada. As C. I. O. officials yield to Mr. Hepburn's demands that organizers from below the border keep fingers out of the pie, and Canadian representatives of the Oshawa strikers meet with Canadian G. M. officials in what promises to be a propitious confabulation, the newly court-christened Wagner Act is invoked in a freshly ignited marine strike, but the difficulty is quickly quenched from the hose of the National Labor Relations Board.

¶ **On every side,** as strikes wax and wane, evidence amasses that the mind of men is more efficacious than the muscles of men in bringing about harmony. But intelligence needs human tools. The authority of the law as exemplified in Oshawa, and the broader interpretation of law as exemplified by the Wagner Act appear to furnish suitable blades for the shears which intelligently may be used to cut the pattern of injustice from the fabric of industry.

¶ **Rome countermarches** from its apparent support of fascist rebels in the Spanish civil war. Count Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador to Great Britain, reverses his three-weeks-old statement that Italy would not remove an Italian soldier from the war zone until the fight was over, and announces that Rome is ready to do its part in facilitating the non-intervention régime which goes into effect Monday night, even to the extent of withdrawing thousands of "volunteers" from the conflict. So the meeting of the European Non-Intervention Committee, where 21 nations are represented, proceeds in an atmosphere of general satisfaction. Prospects grow brighter that the dogs of war will be chained to their own kennel.

¶ **As former Prince Nicholas** of Roumania, recently read out of the royal family because he refused to abandon his commoner-wife, prepares for a year's exile in Italy, the Roumanian Cabinet prepares to use vigorous measures to suppress the "Iron Guard," of pro-Nazi predilections. The Guardists, charge the Cabinet, have been guilty of numerous attempts to embarass the Government, the climax of which came in the shape of a demonstration against Nicholas's ouster. Premier Tatarescu serves notice to the Facists: "The whole Government," says he, "is determined that anti-Roumanian agitation shall not disturb the state." Observers believe he has much justification for his assurance. Roumania has had a rather near view of dictatorships. It seems to feel that it has gone as far as it cares to along that road. Dictatorships do not do so well where individuals do well.

Peace Advocate

Pinchot

Aldous Huxley

British Novelist Urges Constructive Pacifism

Unity of Peoples Sought for Peace On Spiritual Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—An appeal to the nations of the world to call an anti-war conference and to the peoples of the world to set up an order of Constructive Pacifists pledged to personal ethics of peace was issued here recently by Aldous Huxley, English novelist, who will pass the summer in Colorado preparing a book to elaborate his plea.

There can be no peace among nations unless individuals composing those nations live in amity with their fellow beings, said Mr. Huxley, adding "any thought or act which denies the fundamental unity of mankind is wrong and, in a certain sense, false, while any thought or act which affirms it is right and true. It is in the power of every individual to choose whether he shall deny or affirm the unity of mankind in an ultimate spiritual reality."

Personal Reciprocity

Mr. Huxley pointed out that the philosophy of constructive peace is based on a consideration of the facts of personal relationship between man and man and that it must therefore "be a way of life." He added, "If you treat other people well, other people will generally treat you well. It is possible to go further and to say that, if you have the opportunity of going on treating them well, they will at last invariably reciprocate your treatment."

Mr. Huxley deprecated the multiplicity of peace organizations, each jealous of the other, and declared that war is bred in nationalism, wrong concepts of sovereignty, and an economic structure built upon profits which drives nations into imperialistic programs to obtain foreign markets.

Inverse Ratio Seen

He stated that "interest in peace usually is in inverse ratio to income," deplored the way in which armament expenditures are being viewed as contributions to peace and urged utilization of the enthusiasm of youth for peace.

"It is wrong to appeal to women to make peace as though they were a different species from men," said Mr. Huxley, "but on the other hand it is possible for women, through their various organizations, to be more efficient workers against war than men."

Peace Council Sets Drive On World Basis

System of Regional Parleys, With Plebiscites, Launched at Geneva

Plan Peace Weeks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—"Peace Weeks," as well as national congresses, regional conferences and in some countries peace plebiscites, are to be organized by the International Peace Campaign, it was decided at the meeting of the General Council of that body held here recently, under the chairmanship of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

Countries in which the campaign is working include most of the democratic States but exclude both Germany and Italy.

The General Council unanimously adopted two resolutions, the first of which noted with satisfaction that the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference is to re-assemble on May 6, while the second urged League intervention to restore peace in Spain.

Spain for Spaniards

The resolution on Spain lays down that the issues raised by the civil war "should be solved by Spaniards and by no one else"; it regretted that the League Council had done nothing to maintain peace and urged all national committees of the I. P. C. to "bring immediate and vigorous pressure to bear on public opinion and on Governments to ensure respect for international law and to safeguard world peace."

Lord Cecil in his address as chairman reminded delegates of the four-point program of the campaign, namely:

1. Recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture and trade in arms.
3. Strengthening the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the organization of collective security and mutual assistance.
4. Establishment within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

A "Coming Together"

Lord Cecil stressed that outside these four points the campaign stands for "no special political or religious principles or any other principles." The French name of the organization, Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix, he added, expresses its basic aims better than does the English title, International Peace Campaign. The object, he said, is a "rassemblement universel"—a universal coming together—in support of peace.

Reverting to the question of politics, Lord Cecil complained that rumors had got about that the I. P. C. is a Communistic organization. "I am not a Communist myself," he added, "but there seem to be a number of persons who see a Communist under every chair, just as in the days of my youth there were Protestants who were terrified lest they should wake up one morning and find they had become Roman Catholics."

The I. P. C., Lord Cecil added, has "a definite program and a propaganda capable of embracing everybody." It must avoid conflict with other organizations, he declared, and it must continue its present practice of not enrolling individuals, but other societies, as members.

Europe's Diplomatic Line-Up: Danube Bloc Begins to Show Pull From Berlin-Rome Axis

Little Entente Seems to Be Gaining Solidarity as Austria Swings Away From Old Combination; Troubled Political Seas Grow Calmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Once more the diplomatic line-up in Europe is being overhauled. Now that spring is with us again, countries are looking over their friendships to see if any of them have become faded or need repair. The result is a series of maneuvers, conferences and negotiations to enable the governments concerned to run, if possible, with every hare at the same time as they hunt with each of the hounds.

Central Europe is the focal point of most of the maneuvering. Italo-German co-operation in regard to Spain being now practically at an end, the ancient rivalry of these two states in Central Europe is beginning to re-assert itself. Hence we find Italy busily sowing seeds from which to reap new combinations in due course. On the surface it looks as if she is trying to bring fresh foci to the Rome-Berlin axis. But probing deeper into the soil, observers see a new orientation taking root against the day when the decay of the Rome-Berlin axis can no longer be concealed.

Austria has been quick to take advantage of the changed conditions. Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria has stood above all things for the restoration of the ancient glory of the Hapsburgs. When it suited Rome to side with Berlin in opposing the Archduke Otto's return, he promptly broke with Berlin and defied Rome.

Some see in this action a process of diplomatic blackmail such as Austria has frequently used with great skill in the post-war period. They believe that Dr. Schuschnigg wants to induce Berlin and Rome to try to outbid one another for Austria's favors. Others think he really is in earnest about building up a new Central European bloc in which the old component parts of the Hapsburg Empire — Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary—would come together again on a semifederal but independent basis, unattached to either of the great fascist powers, Germany and Italy, which overshadow this part of Europe.

Assuming that he is in earnest, it is agreed that he has chosen the best moment since the World War for establishing such a combination. The Papal Encyclical published in March alleging serious breaches by Germany of the Concordat with the Vatican united all the Roman Catholics of Central Europe against Germany. Thus there is greater backing in Austria itself for a move away from Germany than at any

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Italy and Russia Ready to Restrict Spanish Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 16—Italy has indicated a willingness to discuss immediate withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain. Soviet Russia dropped its objections to certain details of the control plan. The new developments before the International Non-Intervention Committee in London lend fresh hope for an early end to the Spanish issue as a menace to the peace of Europe.

Even the British Government's critics freely acknowledge that events have now shown the Government to have been right in patiently refusing to abandon the non-intervention policy, despite frequent breaches of the agreement by various countries.

"Given the same perseverance," says the Laborite Daily Herald today, not only may it prove practicable to withdraw foreign volunteers but there is even the possibility "that Europe, having co-operated to restrict the war might co-operate to end it."

Unpleasantness Ebbs

In this connection it is noted with relief that in yesterday's meeting of the non-intervention committee, Italy's ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, and Ambassador Ivan Maisky of the U. S. S. R. instead of hurling thunder at one another showed real readiness to co-operate. Count Grandi, who at the previous meeting had said he did not think any Italians would be withdrawn from Spain till the war ended, expressed willingness to discuss immediate withdrawal, provided the evacuation also covers "non-Spanish persons whose activities are calculated to prolong or embitter the conflict."

This reference to Communists was not the only Italian contribution to the improved atmosphere. Count

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New defenses planned for Basque capital: Page 3.

States Respond Readily to Plea For Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 16—Now that the Declaration of Interdependence has been signed, interstate co-operation appears to be gaining speed.

Delegates to the Council of State Governments' assembly put their pens to that unique document in January, and since then eight states have shown their approval of the idea by establishing permanent commissions on interstate co-operation. This brings the total number of states having machinery for dealing co-operatively with their neighbors up to 25.

Other delegates who signed the declaration are pushing bills for similar commissions in 14 other states.

The declaration was drawn up to emphasize the need for closer co-operation among the states on matters which are interstate in character, yet not within the province of the Federal Government. Co-operation for flood control, crime prevention and control, labor regulations and many other matters have been promoted through the Council of State Governments, with headquarters here, for several years, but despite considerable progress made the movement is still in its infancy.

To bring the value of interstate co-operation to the attention of more people, the General Assembly of the Council drew up the declaration, and it is published this month in the current issue of State Government, the organ of the council. It points out in stately language that the time has come in the course of human events when it is necessary "to repair the fabric which unites its (the nation's) many agencies of government and restore the solidarity which is vital to orderly growth."

Like the Declaration of Independence, the document sets forth grievances, but redress is asked from no individual. Instead, responsibility for the wrongs is placed on the 48 states who are now called upon to co-operate to end them.

"The bond of good will and the lines of communication which connect our many interdependent governments must be immeasurably strengthened," the document sets forth.

Caterpillar Car Flouts Snow In Mountain Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—A car fitted with caterpillar wheels has carried passengers between east and west Norway this winter even when part of the Oslo-Bergen railroad has been blocked by snow.

The road between Laerdal on the Sogne Fjord on the west coast to Valders has been kept open by gangs of workmen and motor-driven snow plows. Along this road the specially constructed car has regularly traveled. Much of the journey is through uninhabited passes of the Hemsedal Mountains.

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President Seen At Crossroads On the Budget

Possibility of Balance in 1938 and New Taxes Being Weighed

Two Courses Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—President Roosevelt is deciding this week-end whether to cut his relief estimates for the coming fiscal year in order to approach a balanced budget fairly closely in 1938, but in the background the question of new taxes looms with increasing insistence.

It is budget week-end in the White House. Preliminary figures covering relief needs, the prospective spending of the various government departments in the next year, and the downward-revised revenue hopes, are before the President. Tomorrow he expects to make tentative decisions, and on Monday start writing a budget message which apparently will be one of the most important and decisive in his administration.

Critical Move Expected

The time appears to have come for a critical move; either toward serious budget-balancing by cutting expenditures and sponsoring taxes that will draw deep, or a continuation of the previous attitude of relative unconcern toward deficits.

Hitherto, President Roosevelt has held it more important to provide abundant relief for the unemployed, to attempt to "prime the pump" of recovery, and to embark upon various alluring and interesting projects, than he has to dilute and remove the red ink from his budget.

But now, many of his fiscal advisers feel that if the spiral of inflation is to be avoided, the moment for budget-balancing cannot be deferred. Particularly do they insist decisive action is necessary because revenues have been declining, leaving the impression that the "point of diminishing returns" has been reached and passed with present tax legislation.

Demand for Economy

The Administration's immediate problem is to hold down expenditures in the departments and appropriations in Congress. President Roosevelt's crisp letter to spenders, released last week, places responsibility upon the executive heads of the Administration to economize. Meantime, Administration leaders in Congress have been driving toward the same goal with frequent statements, going so far as open opposition by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, to the Harrison-Black bill for aid to state educational systems—a measure sponsored by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, an Administration stalwart.

These economy drives are supported by an unofficial report on tax studies completed by Treasury experts and the joint committee on internal revenue. These investiga-

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'Contact Man'

W. H. Donald

Personal Adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; Formerly Adviser to Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang

Chiang's Adviser Stays On, Despite Stiff Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—W. H. Donald, Australia-born adviser to Gen. and Madam Chiang Kai-shek, has been forced to weather quite a political storm since he played an important part in freeing the Generalissimo at the time of the "Sian coup" last December. But weather it he has, and he once again pursues the relative even tenor of his way as informal "contact man."

The storm was created in part by political machinations of Chinese individuals, in part by the Chinese language press. One Nanking organ generally regarded as at least semi-official carried a lengthy denunciation of his alleged meddling and demanded that he be deported from China. But nobody upon whom General Chiang looks with favor is subjected to any such proceeding—in Mr. Donald's case, his Australian nationality would protect him in any event.

Apparently the excitement was chiefly due to the fact that Mr. Donald was quite outspoken, on his return from Sian, concerning the allegedly harebrained tactics of some of the Nanking military leaders who wanted to air-bomb Sian at a time when this would have placed the captive Generalissimo in gravest jeopardy. According to Mr. Donald, only a snowstorm prevented the bombing planes from bestowing their favors not only on Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, the Generalissimo's captor, but also upon the captive and Mr. Donald himself.

Naturally, this did not greatly please those in Nanking who insisted that their efforts had all been for the best. But their adverse opinion of Mr. Donald's adverse opinion of themselves does not appear to have shaken his place in the affections of the two Chiangs, and it may even have had a contrary effect.

Wagner Law Brings Peace In Sea Strike

Hepburn Refuses to Meet With Martin in Auto Strike

Slow-Down Tried

Outlaw Strike Ties Up Transportation Lines in Akron

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized: Workers and employers alike speculated today on the possibility of the sit-down technique being replaced by the "slow-down." In the Ternstedt Manufacturing Company plant at Detroit, a General Motors' subsidiary, employees used the new protest method, resembling a slow-motion movie or stalling in a basketball game, yesterday. The workers claimed the management had refused to negotiate grievances under the provisions of the General Motors-United Automobile Workers of America agreement. C. I. O. officials advised them to abandon the device.

Premier Mitchel Hepburn of Ontario flatly refused to negotiate with Homer Martin, who arrived at Oshawa for a peace conference in the General Motors strike there, "or any other hireling of John L. Lewis." Earlier, Mr. Martin and General Motors officials at Detroit, had announced that the Canadian strike would have to be settled on a local basis, without any sympathy strike in the United States.

At Akron, Ohio, a minority group of bus drivers and street car operators staged a sudden walkout and left 300,000 residents of Greater Akron without service.

Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Company, said he accepted the request of Richard T. Frankensteen, U A. W. A. organization director, for a conference this afternoon to "formally present demands to you on behalf of your organized employees."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—With both employer and workers favorable to invoking the newly validated Wagner Act, a swift settlement was arranged to the American Radio Telegraphists Association's general strike which threatened to tie up the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine yesterday.

Arrangements were effected between representatives of the steamship company, the union, and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, after a conference lasting most of the night.

The outcome was a victory for the insurgent groups who participated in the recent country-wide maritime strike, winning a promise of immediate negotiations for new wage and hour agreements and pledging a closed-shop contract for the Radio Telegraphists' Association. The latter is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

As a result the Liner President Roosevelt, which had been held in port since Wednesday by the sit-down, signed on a crew this morning and was on her way up the roadstead for Europe by noon today.

The peace also ended the sympathy strike being staged on the Pacific coast by the 300 crew members of the steamship California, also of the International Mercantile Marne, and canceled the strike call on other of the company's vessels.

It climaxes two years of unrest on the waterfront here between progressve union forces, which have taken over the West Coast maritime workers' groups, and old-line leaders of the International Seamen's Union, which has an American Federation of Labor charter, and opposed the walkout led by the insurgents early this year.

Both Sides Go to Board

Appeal to the Labor Board here was made by both sides to the controversy yesterday, the radio telegraphists' spokesmen having just laid their petition before Mrs. Herrick when the company representatives reached her office with their request for intervention. This took care of the technicality under which Mrs. Herrick was empowered to invoke the Federal Act only when the request came from the workers. Having thus gotten the two sides together, she began the task of ironing out the differences, and when the conference ended at 4 o'clock this morning, a settlement releasing the company's vessels had been reached.

Its three provisions are:

"1. Passes to International Mercantile Marine ships will be issued immediately to the rank and file delegates of the sailors, firemen and stewards.

"2. The question of elections to determine the proper collective bargaining agencies shall be the subject of joint conferences between representatives of the shipowners, representatives of the undersigned unions, and the National Labor Relations Board. Such conferences shall start immediately and every reasonable effort made to conclude them within 10 days.

"3. All International Mercantile Marine ships now tied up shall be sailed at once."

Other labor developments: Page 4.

West Virginia Farm Woman Discovers New Kind of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—There have been essay contest winners before, but never one like Mary Flanagan, wife of a farmer, mother of 10 children, and one of the 200 inhabitants of the little mountain town of Montrose, W. Va., who starts on a cruise to Havana on Saturday under the sponsorship of the Pro-Roosevelt Association of Women Lawyers, Inc.

A modern Cinderella, Mrs. Flanagan sat in her tower apartment at Essex House and explained all about it. She never went beyond elementary school. She has only once before been on a trip outside Randolph County. She has seen one motion picture in six years. She has no running water, no bathtub, no electric light, no radio, no telephone, no automobile. Her one regular contact with the outside world is the weekly newspaper in her little town.

Her home was saved by an $800 loan from the Federal Government, and when she read about the essay contest in the November presidential campaign she wanted to set down on paper what she thought about President Roosevelt.

Never Dreamed of Winning

"I never dreamed of winning," she said simply, as she told how she got a child's school tablet of blue-lined paper, a pencil, and set to work. There was no address on her essay and when the women magistrates, who acted as judges in the contest, gave her the prize, no one could find her. A cousin read in a Pittsburgh newspaper about the hunt for Mary Flanagan and sent her the clipping, whereupon the writer of the winning essay took her pencil in hand again and explained that she was found, but that she could not accept the prize of a cruise, for she had only the clothes she was wearing and no money to get to New York City.

New York City may seem cold and hard, but there is no more sentimental place in the world, and when Mrs. Flanagan's letter was received there came a great outpouring of gifts, money for the railroad ticket, an entire cruise outfit from a big department store, an apartment in a notel, a permanent wave, and a complete outfit of cosmetics, the first Mrs. Flanagan ever had, and invitations to all sorts of places.

Mrs. Flanagan, who milks four cows, takes care of chickens, hoes in the garden, cooks and sews for her brood at home, and teaches in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Montrose, began her first day in the big city at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, her usual hour for getting up. She looked at her first electric stove, thought of her wood-fire cookstove at home, and dallied with the idea of making her own breakfast. But she decided upon having it in bed, and in the 20 minutes it took her tray to appear she sat in the window facing Central Park and counted automobiles, 239 of them sweeping around the curve before her.

Her husband wanted her to see the zoo, so she added that to the big schedule before her, expressed the hope that there might be something blue in the new outfit which was to be presented to her, and then settled down to tell reporters about the ten children, ranging from a daughter of 20 to a son of two.

Anyone seeing her self-possession could understand her husband's farewell words, "I guess you can take care of yourself anywhere."

This Her Wedding Trip

Mrs. Flanagan answered simply and directly all kinds of questions about the 57-acre farm, all of whose products go into feeding the family with the surplus supply of milk from the four cows bringing the only money income of the year.

She was looking forward to meeting the women lawyers, she explained, because she believes that "women have the right to do any kind of work they can do." She told her age to a man reporter and explained to a woman reporter, "I never had a wedding trip. I just married and settled down. This is my wedding trip if I only had my husband along."

Between times Mrs. Flanagan interspersed her remarks with plenty of good, homely, common sense. She won't get homesick, she said, "because that would spoil the trip."

And she isn't afraid of anything that may happen to her because fear is a pretty silly thing and she hasn't much room for it in her busy life.

Economics in the News

Public Works—Making Them Serve Reform Instead of Recovery—President Roosevelt's New Attitude

—By H. B. E.

Public works went over from the recovery to the reform side of the New Deal platform when President Roosevelt announced that more money would be spent on men and less on materials in the public works program.

This change was not in the calculations of those who used to back public works programs against the laissez-faire-ists. The object then was to combat depression. Better put, it was to foment recovery. According to this school of thought, a depression is definable as a falling off in business enterprise. At such times, the Government should take the place of the moribund enterprisers, and build roads, bridges, and other useful works. When private enterprise has been revived, or the pump primed, then the Government should slacken off its own enterprise. At the same time it should stand ready with definite plans for realization as soon as a depression in private enterprise is again revealed.

Such a theory has never been allowed to stay uncontested. There are those, for instance, who insist that the Government should behave like the rest of the community. That is, when private persons start to prune their budgets, the Government should follow suit. This attitude is reflected in the common saying that the Government should obey the rules governing private business. Among economists, too, there is a conflict of opinion on public works. Some of them say that public works tend to support high costs of doing business and thus to frustrate the revival of private enterprise.

Personally, I have never had any sympathy with the argument that in time of depression governments should be economically minded. Government is not a business enterprise. It does not exist to make a profit but only to render service. Such a service is needed most when the community is stricken with fear of the future.

As to the economists' arguments against public works, I cannot do better than quote a recent book by Dr. D. H. Macgregor called "Enterprise, Purpose, and Profit." Dr. Macgregor says that public works are "in the strange position of being argued out of existence by very detailed analysis and restored to vigor by broad statements of commonsense, in each case by distinguished economists."

Nevertheless, we cannot dismiss the economists' objections. Dr. S. H. Slichter, in "Toward Stability," shows us, I think, how to reconcile our economics with our commonsense. It is conceivable, he says, that public works might be used, not to "peg" the prices of construction materials and construction labor, but to induce a prompter fall in these prices:

The Government might predicate its willingness to expand construction by a given amount upon the willingness of building labor and producers of building materials to accept a given reduction in their prices. In that event the public works program would be doubly useful—it would directly tend to increase the volume of spending and it would accelerate price changes that are needed in order for change and growth on a large scale to become profitable.

Such a policy has not been followed in combating the recent depression by public works. Prevailing prices have been paid. The result is that, of all industries, the building industry is the most laggard. Yet Secretary Ickes's work has been amply justified as a "compensatory agent" during the depression.

The time has now come to taper off expenditures in accordance with the original notion back of public works. When private enterprise is expanding, government should be restricting. Shifting expenditures from materials to men is no substitute unless the shifting is accompanied by a progressive decline in the total outlay.

Rockefeller Group Broadens Scope of Social Service Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Research expenditures of the Rockefeller Foundation, which last year spent or appropriated $12,317,500 to advance human knowledge and happiness, will be devoted to an increasing extent for the support of work in the social sciences, according to a statement of policy appearing in the foundation's annual report here today.

Recalling that more than 50 per cent of the funds devoted to research in the United States and Great Britain were for the benefit of industry, with 25 per cent more for military research and most of the remainder for agriculture, Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, said it would attempt to offset such a trend by directing its activities toward 'what has been called the science of man."

Something Wrong

"There is something fundamentally wrong," he said, "with society in which raw materials exist in plenty, workers are more than ready to apply their productive capacities, adequate industrial plants and eqiupment are at hand, and yet enterprise is periodically halted and millions find themselves out of employment and unable to command the necessitities of life.

"In so far as some of the distressing phenomena—for example, unemployment—tend to become chronic in character, the need of constructive work becomes even more evident. The entire situation is so unmistakably one of maladjustment that the possibilities of ultimate remedy, or at least of some substantial degree of amelioration, seem promising. Certainly the opportunities for scientific attack on the problem are clear."

The purpose of the foundation, as written into its charter when the organization was established in 1913, was cited by Mr. Fosdick as authority to go ahead and try to do something for the social and cultural development of the human race as well as to make mankind more comfortable.

Policy Outlined

In recalling this purpose—"to promote the well-being of mankind through the world," he said: "It is this consideration among others which has led the foundation to sharpen its program. 'The proper study of mankind is man.' For the time being, at least, this dictum governs the policy of the trustees."

It was with such a thesis in hand that the foundation made appropriations of $3,073,416 for work in the humanities during 1936. These funds were distributed over a wide field, with radio, drama and library interests receiving portions. It was viewed as significant that $1,581,550 was devoted for research in public administration, social security and problems of international relations.

"In the long run, a civilization or a community is judged not by its factories but by its libraries and museums; not by the physical and material basis of its life, but by its architecture, its schools, its music, its drama and its general aesthetic resources," Mr. Fosdick added.

The effect of the foundation's change of policy was noted in the increase from $1,169,440 devoted to research in the humanities in 1935 to a total of $3,073,416 spent for that purpose in 1936. Total appropriations of the foundation, however, were $400,000 less last year than they were in 1935.

New Fields Entered

In devoting its resources to new fields, the foundation provided $40,000 to assist the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston, the sum to be spent for trial and experimental work in developing radio programs of cultural and educational value. The cinema benefits also by an appropriation of $120,000 for the Museum of Modern Art in New York to establish a film library.

While the appropriation of $2,460,000 for public health was $240,000 greater than in the year previous, expenditures and appropriations for medical research fell $1,000,000. Virtually the same decrease was noted in expenditures for research in the physical and natural sciences.

To assist scholars displaced because of racial or political prejudice, the foundation up to the end of last year had spent a total of $531,181. Funds were employed for the benefit of 181 individual scholars. Co-operation with universities and other educational institutions has enabled the Rockefeller Foundation to find posts for many of the displaced students, it was said.

In connection with this problem, Mr. Fosdick reported that a directory of 1639 scholars who lost their citizenship rights and posts in Germany subsequent to 1932 had been published during the year. Compilations for the publication were completed in London.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Grandi also refrained from delivering a heated reply to the accusations of "armed invasion" leveled against Italy by Ambassador Maisky. Similarly Mr. Maisky dropped his objections against the nationality of some of the control officers, and the non-intervention committee was thus able to proceed with its business in an altogether new temper, which it is hoped will bear fruit in the speedy cessation of foreign intervention.

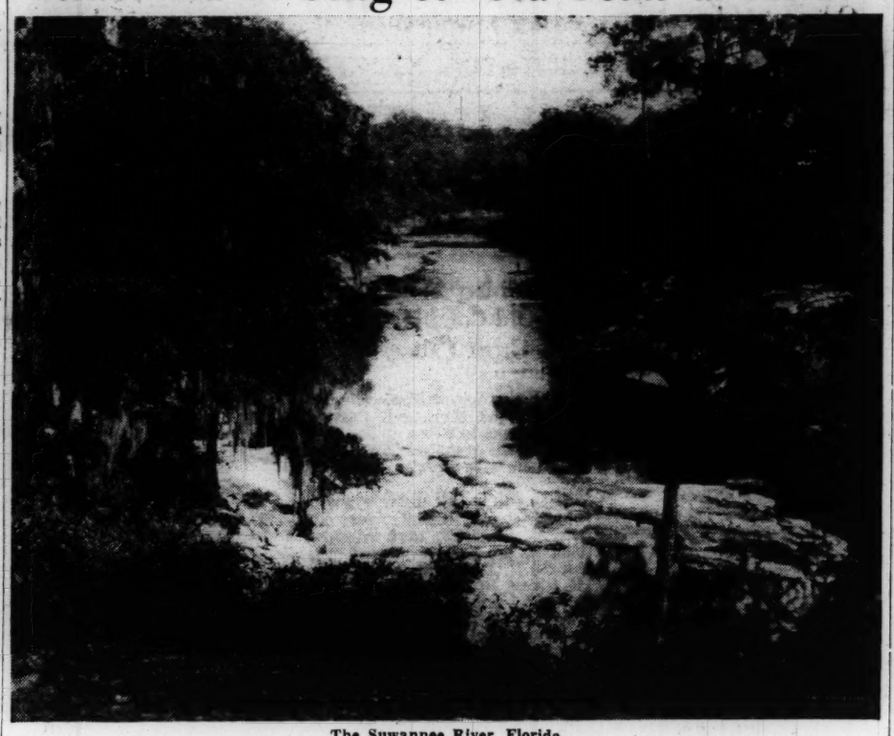
Flags of Patrol Ships

The pennant of the North Sea fisheries guardships—quartered in blue and yellow, blue above yellow in the hoist (next to the mast), yellow and blue in the fly (away from the mast—is to do duty in a wider sphere from midnight Monday when it becomes the distinguishing flag of patrol vessels charged with the important task of keeping munitions out of Spain, according to the Control Board's announcement here today.

The merchant vessels of 27 countries participating in the scheme will fly a specially designed white flag with two black circles on it to show that they have complied with the regulations and taken a control officer on board.

It is emphasized here that though the ships of other countries such as the United States are not subject to the control officers' supervision, commanders of patrol vessels may want to go aboard such vessels in order to make sure that they are really of American nationality and not merely masquerading under false colors. The ships thus boarded will not, of course, be subjected to search.

Renowned in Song of 'Old Folks at Home'



The Suwannee River, Florida

Its Name, Altered by a Couple of Letters, Is Familiar in "Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber"

Last Days of Court Inquiry Draw Very Slim Audience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Contradictory to the last, what is probably the final testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan was given today in the big marble walled Senate caucus room before a crowd much smaller than that which heard opening evidence six weeks ago.

For the first time since the first week, friends of the President's plan once more took the stand along with opponents for what probably will be the last word on the matter. Tomorrow the committee meets in executive session, with the prospect that the testimony will be ended.

At the White House, President Roosevelt expressed no sympathy for the latest compromise proposal offered by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada to the effect that only two judges should be added to the court instead of six, and omitting any age requirement. Mr. Roosevelt simply told reporters at his press conference that some new plan is offered every 10 or 15 minutes. Word from the White House to congressional leaders has been "no compromise."

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, one of the concluding witnesses attacking the President's plan, warned that the proposed reorganization may make the nation "incapable of dealing with emboldened forces that have taken the law into their own hands." He argued that attacks on the high court has weakened respect of the people, particularly of youth, for established order and the judiciary.

Wired at the outset to carry voices to the far corners of the hall, the amplifying system was hardly needed in the scattering attendance that has prevailed for the past couple of weeks, both of Senators and the public at large. What amounts to a filibuster has been in progress in the committee, holding up final disposition of the measure.

The first proponent of the plan heard in a month was Mayor Tom Miller of Austin, Texas, who appeared to contradict statements made against the plan by an earlier delegation of 50 Texans. Mr. Miller asserted that the recent election in the Tenth Congressional District of Texas was a real expression of support for the court. Lyndon Johnson running on the court issue, and three other candidates also favorable to the proposal, he said, polled 21,000 votes to 7000 for the one candidate opposing the bill.

Smith W. Brookhart, speaking as a member of the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau, and executive board of the National Lawyers' Guild gave a lengthy argument in behalf of the court plan.

In the last minute rush of testimony Chairman Henry F. Ashhurst (D) of Arizona, kept the committee in session through the lunch period. Judge William Denman of the Ninth Federal District, San Francisco, said to be one of the authors of the bill defended the measure as a protection for the judge. He charged "gross mismanagement" of federal court business and "denial of justice" due to overworked justices.

Florida Women Plan Memorial To Stephen Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A memorial to Stephen Foster on the banks of the Suwanee River, the stream in northern Florida that he immortalized in his famous song, "Old Folks at Home," is being planned by the Florida Federation of Music Clubs, according to an announcement made by Mrs. S. LeRoy Smith of Miami, state president of the federation.

"It is particularly fitting that the music clubs of Florida should undertake this project," said Mrs. Smith. "Visitors from all parts of the country who come to Florida each winter are interested in looking up the Suwannee River, because of the musical association. This memorial to the American composer on the banks of the stream he made so widely known is expected to prove equal in attraction to visitors to the Bok Tower."

The idea suggested is an outdoor amphitheater on the river bank, near the bridge over which thousands of visitors enter the State each year, north of Lake City. A statue of Foster is proposed to be erected here, and an annual folk-song festival is talked of.

Plans for launching a drive have been adopted by the State Federation of Music Clubs' officers, and invitation has been extended to Florida sculptors to submit ideas, with their bids, to the chairman of the memorial committee, Mrs. Leona Whitehurst, Brooksville, Fla. These plans will be presented for consideration by the state board at the annual convention, to be held in Gainsville March 30 to April 5.

The banks of the Suwannee are heavily wooded, many of the ancient oak trees being hung with swaying Florida moss, which gives a tropical touch to the scene. Its water is crystal clear and deep. The stream rises in the Okefenokee swamp in Georgia and follows a 200-mile course across northern Florida to the Gulf of Mexico.

Stephen Foster, it is said, never saw the river which he made known around the world. He chose the name merely because it happened to fit the text of his song.

A Farm Wife Tours the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Growing eagerness of women to help in solving the problems of each nation, was the outstanding impression gained by Mrs. Alfred Watt, Canadian president of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, who has just circled the globe on what is probably the first tour ever undertaken solely at the request of rural women.

Mrs. Watt worked hard. Speaking in London to members of the Associated Countrywomen, she told them that five speeches a day and as many newspaper interviews, with a radiocast to wind up, constituted quite a normal program, not to mention the endless stream of hospitable lunch-parties, tea-parties and dinner-parties.

In Canada, Mrs. Watt said, countrywomen—relieved somewhat of the immediate strain of economic difficulty—are pressing as never before to understand affairs that go beyond their own immediate field.

In British Columbia, such a desire has come to the ears of authority. While she was visiting there, no fewer than three Ministers of Cabinet rank appealed directly for the assistance of countrywomen in regard to measures then before Parliament—and they were not just "specially rural measures," either.

Honolulu women—many races working together—are busily engaged in the formation of demonstration centers where home management and child management may become better understood.

In Australia, a gallant fight is being put up by women to bring the social services of the big cities within reach of far-distant rural stations.

"I was immensely impressed in Australia," Mrs. Watt said, "by the kindly contact between the women of the towns and the women of the countryside, and their lively desire to help one another, even when governmental help is not forthcoming."

In Ceylon, Mrs. Pratt reported, she felt unexpectedly at home with "the gentle little women who do such splendid work with so little in the way of experience behind them." The women of the island are excellent speakers, she found. Nor are they shy when, with a good cause on hand, they hold their meetings in the open schoolhouses while the men and boys of the district linger around in the role of interested, if distant, spectators.

In Palestine, the women are of a different type. Mrs. Watt never ceased to answer a fire of exceedingly practical questions while she was there. When she volunteered to speak at a public meeting on the workings of a women's institute, a ballot had to be taken in order to decide who should have seats.

But it was in New Zealand that she found the greatest interest of all, because in New Zealand, she claimed, there is by far the widest organization among rural women, and it is here, too, that the colored women work side by side with the white in such happy equality.

"That comradeship was a very real inspiration to me," Mrs. Watt said, "because, I think, it was so typical of the way in which countrywomen the world over, as I have found them, are coming together in the new understanding that they can draw a thread around the globe, binding together men and women of the soil who are of undoubted kinship whoever, and wherever, they are."

Named to Rome Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Trustees of the American Academy in Rome have reappointed Chester Aldrich, New York architect, as director of the academy for the third successive year. At the same time, the appointment of Mason Hammond, assistant professor of classics and history at Harvard University, was announced as professor in charge of the school for classical studies.

House Acts to Stop Lynching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Once more an anti-lynching bill passes the House and goes up the rocky road to the Senate—and almost certain filibuster.

Last night, after one of the most heated and acrimonious sectional debates in years, the Gavagan bill passed the lower chamber by a roll call vote of 277-119. The size of its numerical majority is a measure of the new political power of Negro voters upon Democratic Party representatives from cities and industrial areas in the North.

The bill was condemned as unworkable not only by Southerners, but by Northerners of both parties. Its rough reception in the Senate was assured, even before the bill passed the House, when Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho issued an unusual statement declaring the bill: "an effort to force through Congress an unjust, unconstitutional, and, in my opinion, an immoral measure."

The vote was sharply divided geographically, with some interesting illustrations of changing viewpoints. For example, the entire six-man Maryland delegation voted for the bill. The main arguments against the bill were placed on state's rights grounds, and Representative Aaron L. Ford (D) of Mississippi in whose district this week's Duck Hill lynchings took place, said the measure was "An entering wedge to drive every state in the Union into the bondage of the Federal Government."

Under the Gavagan bill, as under most of the anti-lynching measures which have been regularly introduced into Congress for many years, heavy fines and imprisonment would be imposed on law officers who permit prisoners to be taken from them. The Gavagan bill makes it a felony for the sheriff who fails to make a diligent effort to arrest the lynching mob and to keep the mob in custody, and a felony for the prosecuting attorney who fails to prosecute.

The Gavagan bill was opposed by Southern Democrats, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In this argument they have been joined in the past by numerous lawyers, notable among them Senator William E. Borah (R), Idaho.

Backing for the present bill comes not so much from the fragmentary Republican forces in the House as from Northern Democrats, who have an eye for the large and increasing Negro vote in northern cities. Representative Joseph A. Gavagan sits for the Harlem district of New York City.

Every session of Congress since the war has seen anti-lynching bills introduced.

Quezon Finds Mexico Happy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy has brought the best kind of relations between the United States and Mexico, according to President Quezon, of the Philippines, who returned here today from a trip to Mexico City.

"The former suspicion and dislike the Mexicans had for Americans have disappeared, being replaced by a feeling of confidence and even affection," he said. "President Roosevelt is admired and loved in Mexico. They consider him the champion of liberty and freedom for all peoples."

The President of the Philippines praised the work President Cardenas is doing in Mexico, and described him as "the most powerful man in the Republic today."

"His power, however, does not come from any fear the people of Mexico may have of him or because of the bayonets he has at his disposal," President Quezon continued. "He has risen to the Presidency without shedding one drop of blood, and none has been shed by his order for political reasons. His power rests entirely in the love and confidence of his people.

"He is giving Mexico a real honest administration. He not only makes the government officials of Mexico work, but he himself works more than anybody else. He is determined to raise the standard of living of the Mexican people and the workingman, both in the field and in the factory, who will, for the first time in the history of Mexico, get all their due, mainly because of his determined efforts in their behalf.

"President Cardenas, in my opinion, is one of the greatest men Mexico has produced, and under his honest and efficient administration, his wise and strong leadership, and with his great heart, the common people of Mexico will have an opportunity as they never had before of improving themselves economically, culturally and politically."

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Balance in News Urged on Editors At Press Parley

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Fellow newspapermen advised members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors today to seek balance and virility in their columns to preserve public confidence.

"Some enemies of freedom of the press are in the press itself," said George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News.

"These are men who ignore the public trusteeship on their institution, who give only one side of the picture, who deal in half-truths or whole lies, whether about government, political parties, labor and caiptal, or about the poor helpless individual caught in the hideous glare of some news event.

"Such men put weapons in the hands of those who would end freedom of the press."

Suggestions for more effective editorial writing were made by H. L. Mencken of the Baltimore Evening Sun and Edson K. Bisby of the Springfield, Mo., News-Leader.

Roosevelt Greets 200

President Roosevelt received the 200 editors at the White House last night for an informal, off-the-record interview. An opportunity for discussion of Federal Reserve Board policies in a similar frank vein was provided today at a luncheon to be addressed in private by the board chairman, Marriner S. Eccles.

Mr. Mencken advocated signed instead of anonymous editorials and specialization by editorial writers to rejuvenate the editorial page. The masses probably would not read and heed, he said, because "they are shy of logic and can be reached only by appeals to their feelings."

Saying such appeals can be made only by showmanship, Mr. Mencken proposed that newspapers use advertising and feature methods to advance their ideas. Objections that this would destroy impartiality of news columns had little force, he said, because "news columns are not actually impartial now, and they probably never can be."

Editorials Called Futile

Mr. Bixby called the last election a "demonstration of the futility of newspaper editorials."

"No doubt the radio contributed greatly to Mr. Roosevelt's unprecedented majority," he said. "In its own manner it reacted against all that the editorials in the press had said. . . .

"The press, if it be honest, has only logic and common sense upon which to predicate its appeal. The radio opens the door to showmanship. The demagogue may become a more successful charlatan. The sage, knowing nothing of oratory or presence, becomes a dolt before the microphone."

Saying the influence of radio imposed a greater responsibility on the press, Mr. Bixby pleaded for alertness, so that newspapers would not become "the theater in which the demagogue, the crackbrain, or the political buffoon may present his act to instill into the minds of uncomprehending people ridicule for truly American ideals.

"I have no fear that the press, true to its tradition," he said, "will so conduct itself that it shall retain its rightful place in the sun."

No Real Defeat

Marvin H. Creager, president of the society, told his colleagues yesterday: "There were those who saw in the results of the national elections the debacle of the press as a force in public affairs. Yet the result was only the usual result of proprietary editorial activity. We have all seen editorial exhortations fail to take hold. Why should they take hold if they are not backed convincingly? Few editors would wish to see newspapers reach such power as to be able to control elections.

"What we have seen is in no real sense a defeat for the press. It is rather another striking demonstration that the public power of the press lies in informing rather than in exhorting, in stimulating rather than in converting."

Contempt for Wagner Law Hinted at Senate Coal Quiz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The extraordinary story of industrial autocracy in Harlan county, Kentucky, being unfolded before a Senate committee, brought new features today. Testimony purported to show:

1. That the Harlan-Wallins Coal Company, biggest contributor to the anti-union Harlan Coal Operators Association, requires all 1200 of its men to sign so-called "yellow dog" contracts, agreeing not to join a union, although these have been illegal since passage of the Wagner Act in 1935.

2. That of 163 sheriff's deputies, now active in the county, 14 have served time in state penitentiaries, two in federal prisons and 34 have been subject to one or more indictments.

3. That Daniel Boone Smith, Commonwealth Attorney in the county, on whose motion many of the indictments against deputy sheriffs in industrial warfare have been dismissed, receives a regular $100 a month retainer from the Harlan-Wallins Coal Company as attorney in compensation cases.

Store Profits Cited

4. That a chain of company stores, known as the Verda Supply Company, with preferential right to accept mine company scrip, brought a return of 170 per cent a year on an original investment to County Sheriff Theodore R. Middleton, County Sheriff Morris Saylor, Pearl Bassham, general manager of the Harlan-Wallins Coal Company, and Mr. Bassham's brother.

5. That County Judge Saylor, who is not a barrister, had approved Mr. Middleton's appointments as deputies since Jan. 1, 1934, without investigating criminal records.

6. That Pearl Bassham, although the largest contributor to the coal operators' association, including $8466 in 1936, required no accounts, and was aware that the secretary regularly destroyed statements of its expenditures, including those paid to Ben Unthank, who has been named by three earlier witnesses as the chief coal operator deputy who ordered the dynamiting of Lawrence Dwyer, union organizer, and who is now missing.

Highlights of Testimony

Chief features of the day's testimony was Pearl Bassham's vague knowledge of the Wagner law; and the criminal record of Harlan deputy sheriffs.

Mr. Bassham as vice-president and general manager of the Harlan-Wallins concern, whose company-owned towns are protected by signs reading "private property—keep out!" and where houses, schools, churches and even the post office are private property, told the committee its policy was to run a union-free mine.

"Are you not familiar with the Wagner labor act?" demanded Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Prog) of Wisconsin.

"I read something about it in the papers," said Mr. Bassham.

"Are you aware that you have a 'yellow dog' contract and that you have been violating the law since 1935?"

"Possibly so."

"Well—why?"

"We never used it against the men."

"Do you have check-weighmen as required under Kentucky law?"

"No, the men never demanded it."

Witness Retorts

"Was that because the men were required to sign a contract not to join the United Mine Workers, the I. W. W. or similar organizations subject to immediate eviction?"

Mr. Bassham gave a vague reply. To a question by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah as to why he permitted regular destruction of the coal association's expense vouchers to deputy sheriffs, he retorted:

"It was being did when I came in, and I don't know any other way."

Senator La Follette went through files showing criminal records of present deputy sheriffs in Harlan county, quoted from a grand jury summary as having "more crime" than any other county in the State. Sheriff Middleton was charged by Senator La Follette with being an ex-bootlegger. Four months after Mr. Middleton took office a grand jury report, from which Senator La Follette read, recommended removal of eight of Mr. Middleton's deputies. Four of the eight, Mr. Middleton told the committee, were his cousins.

Senator La Follette showed that Mr. Middleton returned his brother Slemp to duty as deputy sheriff despite Mr. Slemp's previous removal by Circuit Court order as "one of the most dangerous men in Harlan County," at the time under indictment for driving while drunk, carrying concealed weapons, flourishing dangerous weapons, "stealing a ballot box," "detaining a female," and illegal voting.

Full Authority

All but eight or nine deputy sheriffs in Harlan County, testimony shows, are paid individually by the coal companies, though with full power of shooting and arrest. All told, Mr. Middleton and others have deputized 379, of whom 163 are active.

Strife in Harlan is blamed in large part on the antiunion fight, subsidized by the companies. The Lewis-led United Mine Workers have never been able to unionize Harlan County, one of the world's richest soft coal areas.

Chief Justice Hughes' majority opinion in the Wagner Labor Act case this week is being quoted, declaring collective bargaining "is often an essential condition of industrial peace."

With his attention directed to the Wagner Act, Mr. Bassham said today he planned to put it into effect.

Harlan mountaineers at the hearing are being searched for concealed weapons.

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	E	O	R	N		I
		R	E	P	E	L

Paris Sees Anti-War Front Gaining by Spanish Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Despite the continued recurrence of "incidents" which keep Europe's diplomatic atmosphere in a disturbed state, nothing has been able to shake seriously the optimism of French official circles that Spain's civil war will have no grave international consequences.

In government circles here it is pointed out with something approaching cheerfulness that the Spanish conflict, terrible as it is, is not without its brighter side. The international civil war in Spain has shown the strength of Europe's resistance to war. As a spokesman at the Quai d'Orsay stated recently, the European powers have weathered, without resorting to open warfare, frequent shocks any one of which a few decades ago would have led almost inevitably to war.

Alluding to the numerous naval incidents, such as the sinking of the Maro Caspio in French territorial waters, the shelling of several French cargo vessels and the frequent firing on French airplanes by both belligerents in Spain, he emphasized the progress that this indicates toward a truer scale of values on the part of the nations. These experiences in connection with the Spanish crisis make it clear that today the peoples—in democratic countries at least—resist being led to war over relatively unimportant matters of national "prestige."

The French Government is inclined to draw from this new development support for its thesis that by standing solidly together the great democratic powers can form an effective bulwark against war. France's close collaboration with Britain in the elaboration and application of a non-intervention policy for Spain is held here to constitute a valuable precedent for future emergencies.

Although obviously the Spanish crisis itself is by no means settled yet, French officialdom on the whole reveals a strikingly confident conviction that the danger of the conflict in Spain spreading to Europe has virtually passed. At the Quai d'Orsay assurance is expressed that there need now be no apprehension lest Italy or Germany go as far as direct open intervention in Spain. The French Foreign Office voices the conviction that Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler have no more dangerous aims in Spain than to preserve German and Italian prestige through preventing the defeat of the rebel General Francisco Franco, whose Government they have formally recognized. France's hope is that eventually it will be possible to work out some sort of compromise settlement in Spain which will at once save the face of the two dictatorial leaders and yet leave the Mediterranean situation essentially unaltered.

This optimism, it should be recorded, it not shared by many well-informed French observers. Many responsible individuals in diplomatic and journalistic circles in Paris claim to have irrefutable knowledge that Italy has sea, land and air forces solidly entrenched in the Balearic Islands, and that it has no intention of leaving these islands, particularly Mallorca. These same quarters also credit Premier Mussolini with the intention of establishing himself permanently at Ceuta in Spanish Morocco and at Tarifa on the Spanish coast near Gibraltar, and thus of wresting from Great Britain the exclusive control of the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Such aims, if they really exist, would have to be resisted to the hilt by France, it is officially acknowledged. But Government spokesmen denounce these reports as unfounded, and claim to possess reassuring information to the effect that Italy now has her hands full in Ethiopia and the Balkans, and accordingly has no desire to involve herself too deeply in the western Mediterranean.

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Alberta Invites Douglas to Advise On Social Credit

EDMONTON, Alta., April 16 (CP)—Major C. H. Douglas, British economist and former adviser to the Alberta Government, has been invited to come here as technical adviser to aid in the establishment of a Social Credit program.

A cable invitation was sent him yesterday by G. L. MacLachlan, Chairman of the Social Credit Board appointed by the Alberta Legislature to select a commission of experts to administer Social Credit plans of the Aberhart Government.

"We have sent a cable to Major Douglas asking him to come immediately, if possible," said the board chairman. He refused to divulge the text of the cablegram sent to London.

No reply had been received early this afternoon. Mr. MacLachlan later left for his home in Coronation for the week end and it was possible that the British economist's answer to the invitation would not be made known until Monday.

Major Douglas was appointed reconstruction adviser to the Alberta Government on March 29, 1935, for a two-year period when the United Farmers of Alberta Government was in power.

Six months later Premier Aberhart and his Social Credit Government took office and an immediate effort was made to bring Major Douglas to Edmonton.

There was a long exchange of cablegrams and letters and finally a definite break between the British economist and Premier Aberhart. Major Douglas opposed employment by the Alberta Government of R. J. Magor, Montreal financial adviser.

Trotzky Testimony To Committee Ends

MEXICO, D. F., April 16 (AP)—Leon Trotzky completed his defense against Moscow charges of treason yesterday by telling the unofficial "jury" the charges were "completely false from beginning to end."

The "jury," a committee of liberals headed by Dr. John Dewey, New York educator, was to begin cross-examination of the exiled former Bolshevist leader today.

During his testimony Mr. Trotzky said he believed the Soviet Union could exist alongside capitalist nations "for a long time but not indefinitely" because "every country gravitates either to a workers' revolution or a fascist dictatorship."

He told the committee he constituted no danger to the United States.

N. C. College Orators Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina State College speakers won first place in seven classifications at the grand eastern championship tournamen at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

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37-1

Germans Offer Uniform Plan for Europe's Roads

Network of highways being studied by big powers; gigantic scheme to aid jobless and to co-ordinate motor roads; proposal also includes mass production of automobiles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—With Germany's fast developing 5000-mile system of express roads viewed as a possible nucleus, European nations were today seen for the first time as laying the groundwork for a co-ordinated network of continental highways as part of a plan to put Europe's unemployed millions to work and to invite mass production of automobiles on a scale comparable to that in the United States.

Details of this ambitious program are now being worked out by an international committee representing all the nations of Europe and the British Isles, according to Kurt Gustav Kaftan, consultant on highway transportation to the Reich Government, who believed that the gigantic road building could be almost wholly financed by turning the millions of dollars now used for unemployment grants into work relief.

For some time rumors have been current in this city that some sort of co-ordinated road system would spring from the many road conferences being held throughout Europe during the last several years.

In Three Languages

But nothing definite evolved until Herr Kaftan released a brochure here the other day in English, French and German appealing for public support of the projected continental road projects.

The brochure painted a picture of long-distance, super-express roads much like the new model German highways, skirting centers of population, with all crossings separated by over- or under-passes, with a minimum of curvature and the borderlands controlled by the state against commercial exploitation. The German system, when completed, will set this nation in the forefront of engineering for highway safety and comfortable, rapid rubber-tired transportation.

Viewed from the perspective of the engineer, the roads would consist of two sections divided in the centers by wide strips of grass or shrubs to cut off the glare of headlights at night. Accessibility to the roads would be obtained only at protected crossings where in-coming traffic could be turned into the streams of main-line traffic without breaking their flow.

Similar to U. S. Plan

Something of this sort of engineering is being attempted in the United States, the German engineers noted, but even in America, the problems of cross traffic are met only on certain stretches of road rather than on the broad scale planned in Europe.

To extend Germany's road system to the whole continent is Herr Kaftan's idea. During the past year, this idea has been propounded on many fronts without the indications of co-operation now promised throughout Europe. There was one scheme not long ago to link up the Hanseatic cities via Frankfort-on-the-Main, Basel, Milan and Rome to serve as the backbone of a future European road system. Other plans were put forward by the International Autoroad Congress which met at Geneva and Milan in 1931 and 1932, respectively.

But the nations were unable to get together.

Now, mounting highway accidents and popular demand for cheaper transportation have made the time ripe for tackling road problems on an all-European basis.

Europe's Paved Roads

Europe today has 40,620 miles of reasonably well-paved roads. But there has been no attempt in the past to co-ordinate the disjointed national road systems. Each nation has done its building "on its own" with no attention to the problems of its neighbor.

Until now, all plans to develop an ambitious European road system have failed, chiefly because England and the Scandinavian countries have not previously been included in the parleys. Another important reason is that Germany could not be induced to join in with the programs on a broad scale. Today, Germany takes the initiative. And that is natural, since Germany's central European location must inevitably provide the axis around which a coordinated European road system is to be constructed.

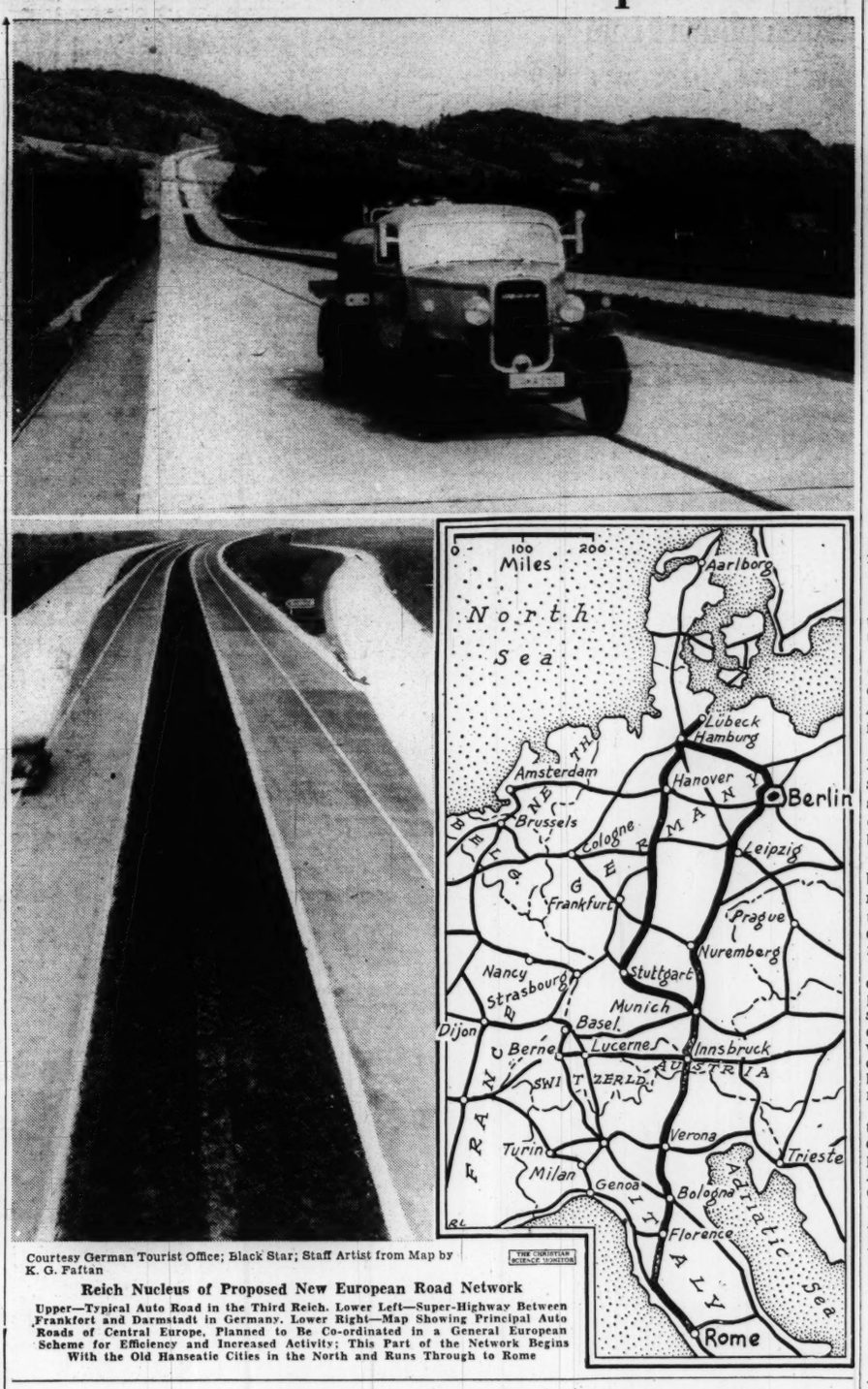
On this network of European express roads uniform signals, road signs and driving regulations would be enforced. Each state would advance its own proposals as to what should be expected at state frontiers which are now so strictly blockaded by national regulations that motoring on a broad scale is virtually discouraged.

Few High-Type Roads

Four years ago, the Avus in Berlin, the Nurburgring and the Cologne-Bonn roads were the only highways that Germany could rightfully classify as "high-type express roads."

Italy, whose prestige in road-building dates back to the Caesars, has been the acknowledged leader in modern highway construction for the last decade. That is to be expected, since Italy's traffic problems began when throngs of an ancient Roman empire overtaxed the capital city with the Circus Maximus at the height of its operations. Caesar was compelled at that early date to order all chariots, wagons and hand chairs to stay out of the congested zones for 10 hours after sunrise.

Today, Europe's roads still follow routes established centuries ago by horse, chariot and wagon. They curve excessively to keep as near to level ground as possible. Thus, the European traffic problem parallels that of America.



Courtesy German Tourist Office; Black Star; Staff Artist from Map by K. G. Faftan

Reich Nucleus of Proposed New European Road Network

Upper—Typical Auto Road in the Third Reich. Lower Left—Super-Highway Between Frankfort and Darmstadt in Germany. Lower Right—Map Showing Principal Auto Roads of Central Europe, Planned to Be Co-ordinated in a General European Scheme for Efficiency and Increased Activity; This Part of the Network Begins With the Old Hanseatic Cities in the North and Runs Through to Rome

Crowded Session Gives Ontario First Minimum Wage for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Formal prorogation of the Ontario Legislature by Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, brought to an end a session which passed new legislation giving Ontario, for the first time in its history, a minimum wage for men. Other legislation included a bill validating an agreement between the Ottawa Valley Power Company and the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, a bill doubling the bounty on iron ore production in the Province, and a bill repealing the amendments to the school tax law, which was enacted at last year's session.

The Ontario Government voted with the Opposition, on the motion of the Opposition leader, George S. Henry, which called for the repeal of the school tax law amendments of last session, restoring Section 65 of the original Assessment Act to where it was in 1886, after Premier M. F. Hepburn announced to the House that he would repeal his amendments, "to forestall the possibility of a religious war in this Province." The amendments referred to were passed last year in an attempt to give to the Roman Catholics a share of company taxes keeping with the amount of Roman Catholic capital invested in companies.

The measure, which he believed would bring a greater degree of equity to a religious minority, as it stood was not workable under present-day conditions, admitted Premier Hepburn, as he said the Act would be repealed and Section 65 reinserted. He contended that the responsibility of the government to maintain peace and harmony was greater than the bringing of justice to a religious minority.

The House passed third reading of a bill to exempt from municipal taxation, improvements made to homes under the Dominion Housing Plan.

New, wide powers of investigation, including inquiry into and fraud against any department of the Government or any municipality is given the Ontario Securities Commission in another measure. The amendment to the Employment Agencies Act gave the Government power to regulate private employment agencies who profess to deal with executive help and charge for services which might or might not be given. The Succession Duty Act Amendment was designed to prevent the cutting down of the value of an estate by the creation of unwarrantable liabilities for wages to a member of the family. An amendment to the Income Tax Act imposed penalties on individuals who derive income from personal corporations outside Canada, or who make their head office outside the Province.

Italy Offers Marriage Loans

ROME, April 16 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet today decreed sweeping measures to promote an increase in the Italian birthrate, including the authorization of marriage loans of $50 to $150 to induce couples to wed.

To be eligible for the loan, each member of an engaged pair must be under 26 years of age. Repayment must begin within a year after marriage if no children have been born.

The Cabinet decree, provided also for converting the loan into a gift proportionate to the number of children born to the state-sponsored families, through reduction by 10 per cent after the registration of each birth.

Virtually the entire program presented by Premier Mussolini to the recent meeting of the Fascist Grand Council was adopted by the Cabinet.

An annual state contribution of $25,000 was ordered for the maintenance of a Fascist union of big families which will be similar to the union of ex-servicemen and will assist its members to find employment and solve their personal problems.

A variety of tax laws were passed, without mention of the amounts involved, to induce marriage and propagation of large families.

In each case exemptions were allowed to heads of families in direct ratio to the number of their children.

For the benefit of army officers, the long-standing rule that their wives must bring a dowry with them was abolished.

The Cabinet also approved decrees providing for "family salaries" in accordance with the Grand Council's program of higher wages for the heads of large families. No figures were given, however, to indicate the amount of increase.

Looking to providing additional accommodations for thousands of tourists expected for the Italian World Exposition in 1941, the Cabinet decided that the state should assist in raising $50,000,000 for new hotel construction.

A special government bureau in the Press Ministry for radio and television also was ordered.

A Cabinet communiqué said "new impulse will be given to television, which now has passed from the field of studies to that of forthcoming certain realization."

Italy plans to start television service between Rome and Milan in the near future.

Saskatchewan to Lend $8,000,000 to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—To aid Saskatchewan farmers in planting a crop this spring, the Provincial Government will advance seed grain, seeding supplies, tractor repairs and fuel and other needs to the value of about $8,000,000, J. G. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture, has announced.

While it is almost double the cost of 1936, it is lower than in 1935. Interest of 6 per cent will be charged by the Government.

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Spanish Officers Plan New Defense Of Basque Capital

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, April 16 (AP)—Two high-ranking Spanish Government commanders began reorganization of besieged Bilbao's defenses today in a fresh attempt to halt insurgent advances on the Basque capital.

General Martinez Cabrera, commander of the Basque Nationalist army, and Brig. Gen. Martinez Monje, Government officer from Madrid, toured the northern war front south and east of Bilbao.

With the prospect of renewed government resistance to the insurgent assault, Basque authorities prepared to evacuate 1800 children from Bilbao. Twelve hundred, they said, would be sent to Russia, while an additional 600 would be escorted over the border into France.

Insurgent Gen. Emilio Mola moved his field headquarters to an advanced position for a supreme push against famished Bilbao.

MADRID, April 15 (AP)—Insurgents yesterday attacked Government lines south of the highway to Valencia in an attempt to relieve pressure on their positions in the Casa de Campo sector of the western Madrid front.

The attack was beaten back after a two-hour battle when the Government forces brought tanks and airplanes into action.

The maneuver also failed to halt activity on the western edges of the capital.

Madrid was shelled again, but only a few projectiles fell into the city and damage was slight.

Government airplanes bombed insurgent positions at Navalperal de Pinares in Avila province.

All Pay Cuts Restored By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The last of the depression pay cuts for civil servants of British Columbia disappeared during the first part of April, when restorations for employees earning more than $1800 a year were made in full.

Lower paid workers had their salaries restored to full scale last year and a partial restoration was then made to the higher paid employees.

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Trans-Canada Air Service Details Being Worked Out

OTTAWA, April 16 (CP)—Initiation of Canada's proposed transcontinental air mail, passenger and express service, for which a $5,000,000 corporation was created in the recent parliamentary session, moves closer to realization when Transport Minister Charles D. Howe goes to Montreal today for conferences with the Canadian National Railways management.

Armed with the necessary legislative authority, and actually head of the corpration, which was created with provisional officers drawn from his department, Mr. Howe will enter upon the organization stage of the task.

The Canadian National Railways are empowered by statute to acquire the entire $5,000,000 capital which will be divided into shares of $100 each. It may sell to airway companies 49 per cent of this capital but will retain the majority control.

No difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the stock that will be offered by subscription Under the act incorporating the Trans-Canada Air Lines it is provided that carrying rates will be based upon the necessity to earn 5 per cent on the investment.

The $5,000,000 capital will cover Canada's purchase of 24½ per cent of the capital in the Transatlantic Air Line which it is proposed to form in conjunction with Great Britain and the Irish Free State. Great Britain will take 51 per cent of the stock in that company and Canada and the Irish Free State 24½ per cent each. Canada's investment will be $1,250,000.

It is estimated that $1,750,000 will be required to inaugurate the Canadian transcontinental service and the remaining $2,000,000 will be drawn on as needed for development.

Within three years, the minister estimated, postal revenues alone will pay for operation of the Canadian service with daily flights every day of the year. Until 1940 the Dominion will pay any deficits that arise in operations and exclusive rights will be given the corporation to carry mails.

Mr. Howe has expressed the belief that the Canadian service may be established by next September. Imprial Airways will pioneer the North Atlantic service this summer in cooperation with Pan-American Airways of the United States. Head of the latter organization has prophesied that the Atlantic service will be established by fall but Imperial Airways have been less optimistic.

When the entire machinery is set up it will provide daily flights from Halifax to Vancouver with Montreal, Ottawa, Kapuskasing, Winnipeg and Lethbridge on the main line. Toronto will be given main line service by a connecting link between that city and Scotia Junction, Ont. No other feeder lines are to be considered in the initial stages of operations.

The North Atlantic service will be between Ireland and Montreal by way of Newfoundland, with Shediac, N. B., an alternative western terminus. The schedules will connect with transcontinental flights providing a continuous service between Great Britain and the Pacific Coast occupying about 48 hours' flying time.

There will be no free passes on the Trans-Canada Service and because of the Senate's rejection of the Trannsportation Commission Bill it will be impossible to place the corporation under regulation by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Passenger rates will be competitive with those in the United States which are six cents a mile.

Roumania Ready To Clamp Lid On Iron Guardists

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 16 (AP)—A special session of the Roumanian Cabinet decided today to "repress with strongest measures" disturbances which have been sponsored by the "Iron Guard" since Prince Nicholas was read out of the royal family.

The fascist organization seized upon Nicholas's ouster last Saturday as the occasion for "disturbing" demonstrations, officials said in an effort to embarrass the Government.

The Iron Guards, these officials asserted, are in reality little interested in the former prince and his struggle with King Carol, his brother, for royal recognition of Nicholas's commoner wife. But they used the incident to further their own struggle for a dictatorship.

"The whole Government is united in a determination that anti-Roumanian agitation shall not disturb the state," Premier George Tatarescu said after the Cabinet meeting. "We are prepared to make sacrifices."

Another Government spokesman asserted that while the Iron Guard was unruly, the situation in no sense has threatened the security of the Government.

A leader of the Peasant Party disclosed that a delegation of Guardists had visited Juliu Maniu, party president, in an effort to gain political support for an anti-governmental movement.

Mr. Maniu was represented as favoring the present democratic administration, but also sympathizing with some of the Guards' principles, particularly the opposition to the Court Camarilla in which the Guardists say Mme. Magda Lupescu, friend of King Carol, plays a prominent part.

Prince Nicholas, meanwhile, remained on his estate outside Bucharest preparing to leave for Italy next week.

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Ford Labor Policies Held Unchanged by Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 16—Henry Ford's labor policy is declared not to have changed by this week's Supreme Court validating the National Labor Relations Act, in authoritative circles familiar with the Ford Motor Company's point of view. Nor is Mr. Ford's subsequent statement that he never tried to prevent his men joining the union taken as evidence of a shift in his labor program.

Mr. Ford believes, it is explained, that he has been pursuing the objectives of the best labor leadership for 30 years, and that he is a better bargainer for his own men than any outsider could be.

The progress his employees will make under his labor leadership, Mr. Ford feels, is greater than they would be able to make under any other, because it is his job to maintain the best conditions in his plant.

He has always been first to see where improvement can be made, his friends say.

On such issues, it is added, his men have obviously nothing to bargain with him about.

Ford on Bargaining

Mr. Ford has been quoted as saying that he would hate to have to bargain with his men lest he get the better of them.

The one thing in the union which puzzles Mr. Ford, it is reported, is what he regards as the union's demand for "control."

He feels that if anyone wants to control a business, he should first build it—not wait for someone else to build it and then seize it under guise of some social theory.

Mr. Ford does not question the National Labor Relations law. He just does not see where it requires any change in his policies.

It is a law, his friends contend, which was not aimed at employers of the Henry Ford type, but at employers who did not pay their men an adequate wage or worked them too hard, or both.

Hence they say it was not necessary in Mr. Ford's case.

What Issues at Stake

As Mr. Ford pioneered in the high minimum wage and the short work-week and proposes to raise wages and to reduce hours further, if a group of his employees did come to bargain collectively, what, it is asked, would they bargain about?

Mr. Ford began as a workingman himself, his friends recall, and they add he has manifested his sympathetic interest in labor in most practical ways.

When he was an engineer for the Detroit Lighting Company, he persuaded its management to put in the eight-hour shift. At that time the company was working two shifts of 12 hours each, and as engineer, Mr. Ford was responsible for both. His employers deemed him too responsive to the workers, but allowed him to make what was then regarded as an experiment in the eight-hour day.

Early Union Opposition

His disbelief in trade unions for his unique field of manufacturing, it is disclosed, grew out of his early contacts with craft unions composed of members of various skilled trades. He did not see how in a mass production plant, it would be practicable to draw jurisdictional lines between the trades and so deal with perhaps 20 or 30 unions in his business.

In other words, he could not figure how it could work for one employee to do something in the territory claimed by a certain trade union, and then do something else in the zone of a different union, without conflicts between the unions. For two men belonging to two separate unions to divide up a job that could best be handled by one man would be too expensive and inefficient.

In this analysis Mr. Ford long preceded John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., whose conclusion, though differently reached, is precisely the same.

The split caused by Mr. Lewis in the American Federation of Labor is based, in its rival theory of labor organization, on the inadvisability of many different craft unons functioning in mass production industry which Mr. Ford did most to institute. Mr. Lewis' idea is one big union for all workers without distinction of trade.

Many Union Men in Plants

Mr. Ford has grown up with union men. His general superintendent, C. E. Sorensen, was a union man, and his vice-president, P. E. Martin, also once belonged to a union.

There are thousands of union men in the Ford plants, it is stated by officials of the company. When it needs skilled mechanics, it frequently calls up the headquarters of one of the A. F. of L. craft unions to ask for such men, it is related.

Mr. Ford does not care whether an employee of his belongs to a union, as he said in his interview on returning here this week.

Yet there apparently remains between Mr. Ford and Mr. Lewis the issue of union recognition. Not that Mr. Ford admits it. So far as he is concerned, he has no more to do with John Lewis than with the man in the moon.

Ford Official Denies Recognition of Union

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor Co., said today that an agreement reached in the Ford assembly plant at Oakland, Calif., did not constitute recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America.

"There has been no change of policy and there never will be," Mr. Bennett asserted. "The manager agreed to talk to someone and the union evidently thinks that is recognition.

"I'll talk to anyone here. I've always been willing to talk to anyone. If there is anything wrong in the plant we have always been ready to correct it. That is Ford policy."

Puerto Rico Acts To Bar Disorders Over Nationalists

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 16 (AP)—Authorities posted police before the cathedral here today to prevent a demonstration by Nationalists.

The cathedral remained closed although, in face of the authorities' determination to avert any possibility of disorder, the Nationalists announced they had decided to call off services for José de Diego, former Speaker of the Legislature.

Official sanction for the intended parade and demonstration was withheld by officials because of high feeling since a riot in Ponce, March 28, where 18 persons were killed in a clash between police and Nationalists. The Nationalists want independence from the United States.

Lorenzo Pinero Rivera, interim general secretary of the Nationalist party, issued a statement: "Our churches and our graves," he charged, "are in the hands of modern Saracens. Before the savage horde that respects nothing, we cannot risks the life of our precious women and children. In fact, we are in a state of open warfare. The nation will give proof of its Spanish heroism."

A parade to the grave of De Diego was led last year by Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos, now serving a prison term for sedition.

Communication Lines Face Drive by C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—A campaign to organize 121,500 workers in the communications industry throughout the nation under a Committee for Industrial Organization charter granted the American Radio Telegraphists' Association was announced here today.

Basic demands will include a 40-hour, five-day week for all workers and wage increases throughout the industry, especially in the lower classifications, Mervyn Rathborne, chairman of the organizing committee, said.

"Among other gains which the committee hopes to effect will be the breaking up of one of the oldest and strongest company unions in the country—the Western Union Employees' Association," he added. "The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the only American Federation of Labor union in the industry, in existence for 35 years, has remained numerically small and inactive."

Martin Is Barred By Hepburn From Auto Conference

TORONTO, Ont., April 16 (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario today served notice that neither Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, "nor any other hireling of John L. Lewis," would be admitted to a proposed General Motors strike peace conference in his office. Mr. Hepburn called the new peace conference last night after Mr. Martin and General Motors officials in Detroit announced that the Oshawa strike, affecting 3700 workers, would have to be settled in Canada.

John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the striking union is affiliated, was not directly represented among those invited to the Premier's office.

Mr. Martin left a Windsor, Ont., mass meeting last night with this prediction:

"I expect the strike situation in Canada to be cleared up shortly."

Mr. Martin indicated he expected a settlement of the 3700 workers' tieup before Monday night, the deadline of an "ultimatum" by Mayor Alex Hall of Oshawa.

The Mayor announced he would urge the Oshawa U. A. W. A. local to abandon its strike unless United States workers staged a sympathy strike.

"I do not anticipate he will have to tell them to withdraw their support," Mr. Martin commented.

About 10,000 Canadian workers were idle today as a result of the Oshawa and other strikes. A C. I. O. garment workers' strike was under way in Montreal with 5000 called out.

Among other disputes was that of 350 Toronto longshoremen whose threatened strike today would stop lake shipping on the opening of the season.

Martin's Promise

Mr. Martin last week promised the Oshawa members he would close General Motors plants in the United States unless the company recognized the union in Canada.

Recognition was the principal issue in Oshawa. General Motors of Canada, Ltd., expressed willingness to draw up an agreement with a committee of local union members but would not make an agreement with the C. I. O. union for the Oshawa plant.

The Premier, backing the company's stand, has refused to meet a strike committee so long as it included the C. I. O. organizer, Hugh Thompson. The union representatives agreed to confer today without Mr. Thompson, whom the Premier called a "foreign agitator" when refusing to meet with him last week.

Called to Conference

Those called to the conference were: Harry Carmichael, vice president and general manager of General Motors of Canada; J. B. Highfield, manager of the Oshawa Plant; C. H. Millard, president of the Oshawa U. A. W. A. Union, and J. L. Cohen, the union's lawyer.

Mr. Millard said he did not regard the union-General Motors Detroit accord on the manner of settling the Oshawa dispute as a "sell-out" of the Oshawa workers.

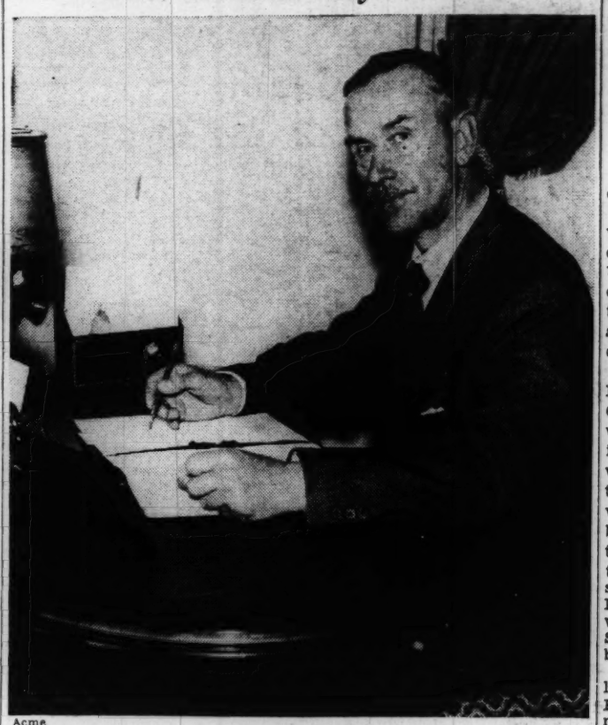
"You must remember that they (United States employees of General Motors) have an agreement that they must keep."

Mr. Martin had said in Windsor, however, he regarded the Detroit pact between General Motors and the union as applicable to members employed by the firm in Canada.

"When we made an agreement with General Motors to recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the collective bargaining agency for those who were members—and we had members in Canada—that applied to the General Motors plants in Canada and we expect General Motors to live up to its agreement," the international president said.

"We expect the difficulties in Canada will soon be ironed out."

Honors 'University in Exile'



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Literary Exile Warns Writers Not to Cut Responsibilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—A writer has great moral responsibilities and may evade them only at his own peril, in the opinion of Dr. Thomas Mann, distinguished German man of letters and Nobel prize winner, who is today living in exile. These duties include a firm stand on the "vital questions" of political faith, and the writer who refuses to face them is "a traitor to man's spirit," and "cannot but come to grief, for he must not only forfeit his poetic gift—his 'talent'—but cease producing lasting work," Dr. Mann told educators and writers at the fourth anniversary dinner of the graduate faculty of political and social science—the "University in Exile"—of the new school for social research at a dinner at Sherry's here last night.

Dr. Mann had practically nothing to say about Germany, of whose citizenship he has been deprived, but he did praise the faculty of the "University in Exile," made up largely of German scholars, and declared that "the living spirit, driven from Germany, has found a home in this country." It was his first public speech on the occasion of his present visit here.

"These four years past—I say, 'four years,' though the process has been going on for 20—I have had to defend the work that means most to me—the work that is most intimately mine; the work that contains my greatest joy and happiness—against demands upon me which I recognize as duties—noble and urgent duties—but which approach me more from the outside, from the civic and political world," he said.

"It has become incumbent upon me to take a spiritual stand, to declare myself for ideas and to define my attitude to what is happening in the world about me. Inevitably such duties come into jealous conflict with others arising in my most inmost self—the duties of my solitude.

"Be that as it may, I know that my anxiety is false and idle. It is easy enough to say that the imaginative writer has nothing to do with politics: that he can entirely disassociate himself from them, and that he actually derogates from his high calling by paying attention to political developments. That is nonsense: for, firstly, as if any imaginative writer would interfere in politics today wantonly or for his own pleasure; as if it were not a matter of the direct necessity, a despairing protest against the wicked aggressions carried out by politics . . . upon spiritual freedom, upon mankind itself. Further, it is in a political form that the question of man's destiny presents itself today. . . ."

One's spiritual welfare is involved in these civic and political questions, Dr. Mann declared, and, more, truth is involved, he held.

Dr. Mann saw a new kind of thought as having come into the world, in some parts of which it had maintained "absolute power," perpetuating "the most odious of falsehoods," but, he declared, Christianity was not to be overthrown by such a reversion to a lower moral level than that to which it raised mankind.

He recalled a remark by Goethe that "the mind of man will never soar above the sublimity of the moral discipline of Christianity as it shines radiantly in the gospels," remarking that "a few revolutionary writers of popular literature, stimulated by half knowledge, imagine that they are finished with it." This, he held, was "a most untimely presumption." Instead, he declared, there was never a time when Christianity was more necessary than today.

Other speakers were Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the school of law, University of Wisconsin; Dean Emil Lederer of the graduate faculty, and Dr. Alvin Johnson, head of the new school. Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, of New York University, presided.

Philadelphia Laundry Strike Is Deadlocked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Dwindling supplies of clean shirts for the head of the family were viewed with concern by many a Philadelphia housewife as breakdown of negotiations before the Mayor's Labor Board in the laundry strike—in progress since April 5—was announced.

No further conferences will be held between representatives of the union and employers, John J. McBride Jr., head of the union strike committee, declared. "We'll have 3000 pickets on the streets," he added.

The strike was originally directed at all the 110 major laundries in the city, but during the first week of it agreements were signed with about half this number.

In the drive for unionization of hosiery mills in Philadelphia two strikes were settled and two new sit-downs were called by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers on April 14. This left four strikes in progress on the following day. A total of 42 mills were reported by union officials to have been organized in the drive. Six remain unorganized.

As sporadic outbreaks of truck drivers' strikes continues through the Philadelphia area, Edward Crumbock of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of Local 107, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, was held in $1000 bail for court in Wilmington, Del., on a charge of inciting to riot.

Reinstatement of 1600 Sought Under Labor Act

RICHMOND, Va., April 16—H. G. B. King, labor union attorney at Chattanooga, Tenn., said he would seek reinstatement of about 1600 dismissed industrial employees as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling on the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

He added he would attempt to obtain about $250,000 in back pay for the dismissed workers in several Tennessee plants.

Mr. King said the claims involved the Hardwick Company, Cleveland; Cleveland Chair Company, Cleveland; Signal Knitting Company, Chattanooga, and the Sunshine Hoisery Mill, Murfreesboro.

U. S. Coronation Envoys Ready

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—James W. Gerard, special United States ambassador to the Coronation of King George VI, will sail for London next week. The State Department said today Mr. Gerard and Curtis Bok, secretary of the mission, would embark April 21 in the Manhattan.

Gen. John J. Pershing and Admiral Hugh Rodman, other members of the mission, will sail a week later on the President Harding. May 12 is Coronation Day.

Mr. Gerard, General Pershing and Admiral Rodman are figures to stir British memories of World War ties with the United States. Mr. Gerard was ambassador to Berlin in the trying days before the United States entered the World War. General Pershing was commander of the American armies and Admiral Rodman commanded the sixth battle squadron with the Grand Fleet in British waters.

There will be a further reminder of the war in the United States' participation in the Coronation fetes. The Navy is sending the battleship New York to participate in an international naval review to be held off Spithead on May 20. The New York was flagship of the sixth battle squadron, which Admiral Rodman commanded.

The Americans will participate in a series of state visits both prior to and after the Coronation ceremony. The arrangements adhere so closely to tradition that they will find their parts unchanged from those of the American representatives at the Coronation of the new King's father, George V, in 1911.

It is not yet known what decision they will make on the cosmic question, upon which the English-speaking world is hanging, of whether to wear knee breeches.

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and world figure, was special ambassador in 1911. Other representatives were Maj. Gen. Adolphus Greely, Arctic explorer, and Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland.

The United States sent the battleship Delaware, commissioned only the year before and the pride of the fleet, to an international naval review, also held off Spithead.

Union to File Charges Against Weirton Steel

PITTSBURGH, April 16 (AP)—Clinton S. Golden, regional director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, announced today union investigators are preparing to file a charge with the National Labor Board that the Weirton Steel Company has discriminated against union men in its mills.

The Weirton Steel Company is a subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation. E. T. Weir, outspoken foe of New Deal legislation, is chairman of the board. Mr. Golden asserted affidavits and data have been collected in an attempt to show that more than 100 men have been discharged from the company because of union activity in the company's plants at Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

Minimum Pay Law Voted for Women By N. Y. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—With only one dissenting vote in the Senate, New York State's minimum wage law for women and minors, devised to conform with the recent United States Supreme Court validation of the Washington State law, today had been passed to the Assembly, where concurring action early next week is seen assured.

The single negative in the Upper House was cast by Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, who contended that men should be included in the bill—a view that will be furthered by Republicans in the Lower House, it was said, but without affecting adoption of the bill bearing Senate approval. Forty-three senators voted in the affirmative on this measure, which was sponsored by Senator Leon A. Fischel, New York City Democrat, while the amendment demanded by Senator Desmond failed of adoption by a vote of 13 to 22.

Basing his attack on the proposed law's efficacy with criticism of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Senator Desmond declared that President Roosevelt himself had been quoted as favoring the minimum wage standards for men as well as women and that the Fischel bill would enable unscrupulous employers to discriminate against women workers.

"Every other country in the world which has adopted minimum wage laws has put in men," he said. "The reason they are left out in this State is because the Governor is not and never has been an expert on social welfare legislation. His previous experience was that of a banker. One of his masters is President Roosevelt, and the other is the State Federation of Labor. This time his two masters disagree, but he has always taken hook, line and sinker whatever the federation wanted."

Senator Desmond asserted that passage of his bill would not only keep the support of the five Supreme Court justices who upheld the Washington State law, but would obtain the other four, who voted adversely in that case.

In reply to the Desmond attack, Senator Fischel defended the Governor, maintaining that "more genuine social legislation has been put on the books since he took office than during any other period in recent years."

Mature Workers Finding Jobs In Skilled Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 16—Progress of re-employment as recovery returns to the heavy industries is revealed here to place a premium upon the skill and experience possessed by mature workers. In many plants throughout this heavily industrialized region, older men are being drawn back to lathe and bench today.

Notable among the concerns rehiring matured employees is the General Electric Company, which has announced that age has no bearing upon re-employment so long as the persons concerned are qualified for the work and physically able to do the allotted tasks. The company's director of personnel, G. H. Pfeif, added that preference was given to men who had worked for the General Electric enterprises previously.

"In some of the cases where older men were handicapped, we have arranged for lighter work in order to take care of them," he added.

Private Jobs Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—The public employment offices in New York State filled 18,818 jobs in private industry last month, according to a report by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, today. This was an increase of 44.4 per cent over placement made in March, 1936, and an increase of 50.3 per cent over those of February of this year.

C. I. O. Seeks 200,000 In Philadelphia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Spurred by the Supreme Court's Wagner act decision, the Philadelphia Committee for Industrial Organization at a special meeting launched a new drive to enlist 200,000 more local workers under the C. I. O. banner before the end of 1937.

John W. Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, was chosen as general organizer for the Philadelphia area—one of the largest manufacturing centers in the world.

The campaign to organize the thousands of employees in the large radio industries in the area has proved so successful, said Martin Cassidy, who has been serving as organizer, that he is compelled now to devote his whole time to the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union here—a C. I. O. affiliate.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee assigned Alice Hansen, who has served for years as secretary of the Kensington Y. W. C. A. in the textile district of north eastern Philadelphia, to act as organizer among the new rayon groups.

Swear in Maritime Board

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The new Maritime Commission, confirmed yesterday by the Senate, was sworn into office today. It consists of Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman of the Securities Commission who will act as chairman; Edward C. Moran Jr., former United States Representative from Maine; Thomas M. Woodward, and Rear Admirals Henry A. Wiley and Emory S. Land.

TVA Enters North Carolina To Build Its Seventh Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 16—Back in the Great Smoky Mountains a blast that echoed through the hills tore away a hilltop. It was another step in the far-flung program of the Tennessee Valley Authority for flood control, navigation, and power—a definite plan that reaches all along the Tennessee to the Ohio River.

That blast was a part of the new construction job of building another storage which will plug a canyon to a height of 292 feet. It is called the Hiwassee Dam, because it is on the Hiwassee River, a tributary of the Tennessee.

The site for this, the seventh of TVA dams, is 10 miles across the Tennessee line in North Carolina.

C. E. Blee came from the Pacific coast to be project engineer.

Like Norris Dam, built on the Clinch River, near Knoxville, Hiwassee will be a storage dam. A reservoir with a shore line of 150 miles will hold back water in time of floods and release it for navigation in times of drought. That is what Norris Dam has already actually met severe tests in doing.

Present plans do not call for a power plant at Hiwassee, but provision is made for later installation of two generating units, the same as at Norris.

Hiwassee will be almost 50 feet higher than Norris Dam and only two thirds as long. This shorter length will add to the appearance of its height.

Because of the mountainous country, Hiwassee reservoir will be much like Lake Santeetlah, the power dam lake of the Aluminum Company of America, which has plants at Alcoa, near Knoxville. The many fingers of the lake will be narrow and deep, with peaks jutting up out of the water.

Hiwassee will cost only about half as much as Norris. The big difference will be not mainly in the cost of the dam but in the cost of the land needed for the reservoir. Almost half the cost of Norris Dam went to pay for the large acreage needed for the reservoir, for reservoir clearance, and for family removals.

At Hiwassee the family removal task will be much less complicated than at Norris. There will be only 180 families to move, compared with 3000 in the Norris reservoir area. Land buying costs less and takes less time at Hiwassee.

In construction, the two jobs are similar, except that Hiwassee is being built in much more leisurely fashion than was Norris. When Norris was built the country was in a depression, work was scarce, and millions were out of jobs. Although TVA was not a relief agency, it wanted to do its part to give work to as many as possible. It worked four shifts at the dam for a total of 33 hours a day, six days a week.

At Hiwassee only two shifts are working, and only five days a week.

Housing facilities for the workers were provided on a bluff overlooking the dam.

Court Lightens TVA Load

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority, target of repeated legal bombardments, won a federal court injunction yesterday against continued participation of the Alabama Power Company in the suit of 19 utilities against the Government's "yardstick" power program.

Federal Judge David J. Davis, on the contention of the TVA that the suit raised no issues not already ruled on by the United States Supreme Court, instructed the utility to take no further action in the attack.

The company, Judge Davis ruled, could take no steps to enforce a preliminary injunction against the TVA granted by Federal Judge John Gore in Tennessee.

Counsel for the power company announced immediately an appeal will be taken to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and indicated the case ultimately may reach the Supreme Court.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Covington, Ky., is to consider today the appeal of the TVA on the ruling of Judge Gore prohibiting TVA from expanding its power operations in territory served by the Tennessee Power Company.

The 19 utilities, in the suits filed in Tennessee last May sought to enjoin TVA from "further operation," contending the Constitution was violated by the TVA Act of 1933, the power program authorized in that act, and the "yardstick" power program placed in effect by TVA.

Complainants include virtually all major operating units in the Tennessee Valley area.

The companies charged that "execution of the program promulgated by the defendants will necessarily and inevitably destroy all or a substantial part of the business and property of each of the complainants."

Judge Davis ruled today the case in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee is "not materially different from the original bill in this case . . ."

(The "original bill" referred to was the bill filed by a stockholder of the Alabama Power Company in the original bill in this case. . . ."

The TVA asked the Alabama District Court injunction, contending the questions at issue in the suit in question have already been adjudicated and upheld in the Ashwander case, in which the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell surplus power from Wilson Dam.

TVA Fight to Extend Power Service Heard In Court of Appeals

COVINGTON, Ky., April 16 (AP)—The United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals was to hear oral arguments today in the Tennessee Valley Authority's fight to extend its power services.

Nineteen southern utility concerns are endeavoring to stop further TVA expansion.

The TVA has appealed the action of Federal Judge John Gore of the Eastern Tennessee District Court enjoining the agency from building new transmission lines and sub-stations not already under way, or serving new customers except in restricted rural areas.

The companies serve portions of Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Georgia.

Contending that legal situs of the agency is in the Northern District of Alabama, the Government has challenged Judge Gore's jurisdiction in overruling a TVA motion for dismissal.

The hearing will find Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, former Secretary of War, as counsel for the private utilities, opposing James Lawrence Fly, TVA solicitor, formerly of the Department of Justice.

The Government appeal challenges not only Judge Gore's right to act, but contends that the power companies' suit raised no issues not already settled by a previous United States Supreme Court decision.

Contending TVA would incur great losses if the injunction was not dissolved, the TVA petition said:

"Unless reversed, this judgment will endure for at least six months. The mere dollars and cents damage can be easily calculated. The Authority now has an available capacity of 256,000kw (kilowatts) of which more than 200,000 is going to waste now. At the wholesale price of $15 a year per kv, the six months' delay will cost at least $1,400,000."

The brief asserted that while "TVA is thus tied up, the power companies are entirely free to monopolize the market by binding the Authority's potential customers to long-term contracts and thus foreclose the Government from effecting a disposal of its power and undermine the faith of the public in the reliability, integrity and dependability of its service . . ."

Baltimore Renews Drive to Secure Historic Frigate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16—Civic organizations here are preparing to renew their efforts to have the historic frigate Constellation returned to this city, her home port, from her present berth at Newport, R. I.

United States Senator Millard T. Tydings has notified officials of the Gavel Club, a Baltimore organization of business men, that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was awaiting a report from the Navy Department on a Senate resolution calling for return of the ship to Baltimore.

The Constellation was built in Baltimore in 1797, in the same year that the city was incorporated. The vessel, along with the Constitution, built in Boston, and the United States, built in Philadelphia, took an active part in the War of 1812. She remained in active service as long as sailing ships continued to be essential arms of the naval service. After that, she was made a naval training ship.

The Constellation now is regarded as the oldest warship still afloat. The Constitution no longer is in the water, and in England the Victory, Admiral Nelson's flagship, has been given a place in a drydock at Portsmouth.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hospitality—Saying It With the Guest Room

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

When Good Friends Come A-Visiting

This Is Hospitality Year, Especially in Merry England

By Alice Chauncey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

This year, with the celebrations in connection with the coronation of King George VI, bids fair to make a record in hospitality. We in England will be welcoming friends from over the water and, indeed, there will doubtless be visits exchanged by friends upon both sides of the Atlantic and in many countries.

It is a great privilege to welcome friends into our homes; and some people have just the right knack of imparting that sense of hominess and comfort which makes visiting so delightful.

It is useless to deny, however, that visiting is not always the unmixed enjoyment that it should be. The failure in most cases arises from lack of imagination on the part of the hostess, rather than from any actual forgetfulness for the guest's comfort on her part. In general, homes are much the same the world over, but in detail they vary considerably. Many people have a different concept of what constitutes comfort, even of what is essential. It is therefore not enough to gauge your guests' needs and habits by your own. Both imagination and the kindly forethought which is the essence of hospitality will have to be called into use.

Should Not Have to Ask

The simple inclusion of the guest as one of the family is excellent, but that friendly acceptance should not be too casual. Some young hostesses, for instance, will show you to your room and say airily, "Make yourself at home. If you don't see what you want, ask." It does not occur to them that actually it is for them to see that their guests do not have to ask. A counsel of perfection perhaps, but we are speaking of the perfect hostess! For one thing it would embarrass some people very much to mention an omission, and they would probably go without whatever was lacking, rather than ask for it.

An example of this came to my notice recently. A friend of mine went for the first time to stay with a family of my acquaintance. On her return she said that she had scarcely slept a wink while away, for the bed not only seemed to have croquet balls in the mattress but it squeaked horribly every time she moved. Knowing her hosts well, I had occasion later to mention to them the deficiencies of their guest-room bed. They expressed the greatest surprise, and asked why the guest had not complained at the time. It is not easy, however, to tell one's hostess that her beds are impossible.

Which Kind Is Yours?

A guest room seems to be one of two kinds. It may be a room furnished and prepared with loving forethought to welcome a guest, or it may be the odd room, to which any piece of furniture, any oddment which no one knows what to do with, is relegated. Whichever kind of room it is, its appointments should be reconsidered when a visitor is expected. The comfort of an old bed should not be taken on faith, but should be proved. The bedding, too, should be seen to be generous. Some people like much on their beds, others little, but it is always easy to turn back unwanted covers. I stayed once in a house where I was so cold that I got up in the night and put the hearthrug on my bed! It is, of course, all a matter of habit, but it is not our place as hostesses to change the habits of our friends, but rather to see that they feel at home.

Practically everyone reads in bed, so an efficient bedside light should be provided. It is extremely unpleasant to have to get out of bed to reach the switch when one is getting sleepy. This sounds an almost obvious recommendation, yet many times is it forgotten. An adequate light for the purpose can be bought for a few shillings, and no special wiring will be required, for the lamp can be plugged into any existing point or light.

Books Are Appreciated

Many people will appreciate finding books in their room. Restriction of luggage space or any other reason may have prevented the visitor from bringing anything to read, and if a selection of recent books is provided it may add very much to his pleasure.

Flowers always give pleasure and a posy will add much friendliness to the welcome of the room. Some people dislike strong scents indoors, but simple flowers such as daffodils, sweet peas, pansies, and roses cannot fail to please. Those who grow lavender may like to put a small bag of the dried flowers under their guest-room pillows. This imparts a delicious fresh and sweet scent to the bed linen.

A Happy Thought

In one house where I stay, a small tin of biscuits (crackers or cookies) is always placed beside the guest-room bed, in case the guest should feel hungry in the night or upon retiring. I am sure that this is a small attention which many people would appreciate. The tin should be a pretty one in keeping with the room and should be replenished every day if necessary. A jug of drinking water and a glass should also be provided at night, and—especially when entertaining Americans—the water should be really cold, if not iced. It is difficult still in many parts of England to obtain ice, but when it is possible to do so, visitors will almost certainly be gratified that you have remembered and catered to their preference.

While speaking of nightly comforts we might pause to listen to the ticking of the guest-room clock. It sometimes happens that an old timepiece—perhaps an ancient family relic which cannot be thrown away for fear of offending a grandmother—is put, for want of a better place, into the guest room. Once I shared wakeful hours with one. It chimed every thirty minutes, and had a tick which broke the deepest slumbers. I got up finally and tied a pillow about its head!

Lastly let us not forget to supply our friends with ink, paper, envelopes and a place at which to write.

Hans Van Ness

Evening Ensemble of Black Triple-Sheer

One of the gowns designed by Nina B. Price of New York. Made of black triple-sheer with a draped treatment, its only decoration is the antique silver and gold embroidery which forms the yoke on the frock and the trimming on the jacket.

GARDENING

Suiting the Garden to the Soil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you tried to grow roses in a light, sandy soil or heaths in a limestone country? If you have had these experiences or others of a similar sort, it will be easy to believe the statement that "four-fifths of a gardener's troubles are creations of his own perverse nature." If, instead of trying to go against natural laws of plant growth by doing the things nature never attempts, we would follow her example and grow bog plants in wet soil, dry-land plants in dry soil, and adapt our plantings to the most part to the material which grows naturally in the type of soil we occupy, our gardening would be more successful.

It is likewise, a fact that the best and consequently the most satisfying gardens are the result of a happy mingling of climate, soil and environment. This broadens the concept of our subject, injecting the matters of temperature and local state of exposure, etc, into the picture. Therefore all three factors should be considered in planning the type of gardening to be followed.

First of all, then, the soil should be thoroughly examined, testing it for acidity and other chemical elements. These chemical tests may often be obtained at local laboratories of government agencies, sometimes from the chemistry classes of high schools, and nearly always at near-by commercial laboratories.

If the soil is highly alkaline we will know the folly of trying to grow plants that dislike lime—such as azaleas, rhododendrons, trailing arbutus, creeping snowberry, and most other members of the heath family, as well as a long list of native plants which occur in nature in acid soil. On the other hand, if the test shows a high degree of acidity, it would be unwise to attempt most of the legumes and a host of others which appear in lists of limestone plants. In the latter case, experience teaches us to lime and manure enough soil to grow the needed fruits and vegetables, allowing the balance to remain in its native state for the culture of acid-soil plants. These procedures will generally be found far more economical and satisfactory than to try to make over the entire area to fit a type of gardening to which the soil and environment is not adapted.

In addition to chemical makeup of the soil, the physical makeup of the soil should also have a voice in determining the kind of garden to grow. If you have a light sandy soil, you are apt to agree, after costly experiments in manuring and other soil-building work, that it is better to confine efforts to the sand-loving plants, like junipers, pines, locusts, lupines, poppies, pinks, yuccas, and a host of others, rather than attempt to emulate examples which have been seen or read about. It is usually safe to go to nature in this connection, noting the kind of plants she uses in one's immediate neighborhood in situations similar to the one to be planted. She never tries to grow bog plants on a dry hill nor limestone plants on a granite slope. In fact it is safe to make the garden 90 per cent of the material native to the local scene. It will then be truly original when compared with the usual man-made landscape and will, in addition, be full of local color.

Housewives will find "helpful hints" in articles which appear on this page and the advertisements of assistance in supplying household necessities.

Honey Jumbles

Mix
1 cup brown sugar and
1 cup strained honey and add
3 well-beaten eggs. Dissolve
2 teaspoons soda in
¼ cup lukewarm water and add next
1 teaspoon vanilla,
1 teaspoon lemon extract, and lastly
3½ cups flour. Let stand overnight to chill. In the morning, roll out on a well-floured board and cut. Place on a greased cookie sheet and bake at 400° F. for about 10 minutes.

Another Kitchen

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Minneapolis, Minn.

There came to be a saying in our family that no one ever entered our house, be he (or she) ever so casual a visitor, that he did not eventually find his way into our kitchen before he had ended the call. At the time, this phenomenon was a matter of amusement to us, having its chief consequence in the fact that the kitchen must always be kept in apple-pie order for possible visitors. But as I look back over a stretch of 15 years, I seem to feel that it exemplifies for me all the factors that make that home so happy in retrospect.

It was not for nothing that friends and relations alike, when they felt weary or a little dull, so often turned their thoughts to Cranford, knowing that they would find there a welcome. I suppose there was a restfulness in our lack of formality, and there must have been cheer in our gladness at having them. Perhaps a house that was all bay windows and sunshine could not help but give warmth and joy to all who came into it.

The kitchen itself stretched across the rear of the house, not overly large, but sufficiently so to hold, besides the coal range, which occupied the center of one of the longer walls, the big white sink under two sunny windows and a work table near-by, at one end; and beneath the windows at the other end, between which hung a shelf with its clock and teapots, a settee, a smaller table, and a comfortable rocking chair. I wonder how many modern cooks feel the last a necessity, or find one when they do.

Inside, the kitchen was ivory and blue, deeper than a French blue. But outside, it was all white lilacs, and cherry blossoms, and pear and quince, and the two old evergreens so dear to the birds.

But whether it was the inside or the outside of the kitchen that provided the interest of the moment, whoever might be visiting in the house somehow always seemed to find himself eventually there. Perhaps it was that the roses that summer were particularly lovely and the shortest way to the garden was through the back door. Perhaps we knew that the grapes in the long arbor never tasted so luscious as when eaten from the vines. Or perchance Mother's caller loved birds, and the chickadees and juncoes were keeping us busy filling the tray outside the kitchen window one wintry day; or we could hear our most obstreperous bluejay tapping on the pane for bigger and better pieces of suet and more of them. Anyway, to the kitchen we would go. But it was more likely to be guests who had come out from the city for Sunday, and while our intentions had been of the best for leaving the dishes after supper to be done when the friends had left, we invariably ended up in the kitchen, the guests with towels in hand, continuing the discussions that were always carried on at our table.

Somehow we never felt it narrowed our horizon to love our kitchen and all that went on in it. Its four walls did not limit our interests, whether we spent much time or little within them. But something was done there, I think, which has helped me in the years since to keep some sort of balance in the rapid movement of this modern life.

H. R.

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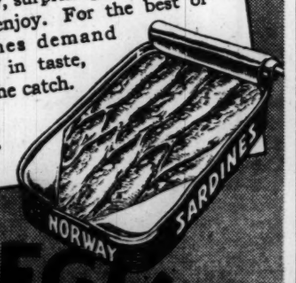

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AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

Europe's Once Grand Tour Is Still Alluring

Monitor Travel Talk
By M. Le Tour

No fashionable education was complete in the eighteenth century, without at least a brief visit to those European countries which lay on the conventional track. It was a considerable business to make the Grand Tour. Traveling was slow and uncomfortable. There were adventures and real dangers to be encountered on the road. Yet a gentleman's son did indeed become a man of the world, with that knowledge of the diverse ways of different lands which destroys insularity and parochialism; and if perhaps he failed to understand the common folk, at least he was well versed in the manners of polite society.

Today it is more than ever necessary, not only for the elegant scions of noble families, but for everyone who would claim to be acquainted, even superficially, with the Continent of Europe, its peoples, its customs, its traditions, its politics, to see the principal European cities, and to watch how life goes forward in its multiform manifestations. The experience is not merely pleasurable from the tourist viewpoint; it is instructive in that it reveals the amazing diversity of the Continent; it explains just why it is difficult to reach unity, and it teaches tolerance.

It may be taken almost for granted that Paris will be the starting point. If an old Parisian were to give advice, it would be to suggest to younger travelers, at any rate, an escape from the beaten bounds; to make one's center in, let us say, the Latin Quarter, where hotels, such as the students affect, are reasonable, and where in the shadow of Notre Dame, the Institut de France, the Sainte-Chapelle and the Sorbonne, something of medieval Paris still exists, despite the modern glare of the Neon lights. But, of course the vicinity of the Boulevards is more central; and the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées is highly convenient as well as furnishing splendid perspectives and being a capital jumping-off ground for anywhere in the city on the many-bridged Seine, where the Exhibition is raising its new buildings in the midst of centuries-old edifices.

* * *

If a contrast in cities is required, the voyager cannot do better than go to Berlin. The journey is relatively short—only half a day on the fastest trains—and it is well worth while to make the digression, even though the main lines of this trip are in central and southern Europe. Berlin looks like a new city, as in fact it is. A few generations ago it was an insignificant point on the map. Today it is massive, impressive, modern in the fullest sense of the word; with architecture which is certainly striking, and often superb.

Let us assume that the tourist wishes to go to Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, a small country, formerly included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which has by its industry made itself an important part of the Danubian region in the short space of less than 20 years. Whichever way one takes—from Berlin or from Paris—one passes through clean and picturesque German cities. The rain winds between hills and forests, and the traveler cannot but observe that in the countryside as in the town the inhabitants are hard at work. Nowhere is the gospel of work more unreservedly accepted than in Czechoslovakia.

Prague itself has for me only one strange defect: it is that the streets go uphill all the time, and never, or at least I did not notice it, by any chance go downhill. It is, however, perhaps the oldest and most beautiful city in Europe; a conglomeration of antique turrets and gables, or quaint steeples and balconies, or narrow streets where every house is like an engraving of the Middle Ages. The marvelous bridge was built by the old Bohemia king. The whole town is like a page of rich illustrations to a story book.

* * *

The next halt on the grand tour will surely be Vienna. Its gaiety has always been proverbial, but it has been sadly tried of recent years. Yet it is not entirely subdued. The character of the Viennese remains unchanged. Things have been far from bright for the Viennese, and the outlook is not altogether bright today; but the men and women keep bright and smiling, and are grateful for all that life brings.

There is one untranslatable word which has often been employed to describe the Austrians, and will doubtless often be employed in the future: it is Gemütlich. The Austrians are Gemütlich, that is to say, cosy, homelike, good-natured, easy-going, kindly, comfortable—but none of these translations really convey the Gemütlichkeit of the Austrian. In fact, it cannot be expressed in words: it may be learned by personal contact.

Vienna, though stripped by treaties of its former glories, is geographically the capital of central Europe. It is halfway between the extreme east and extreme west. It is a Western city but with a window opening on the East.

It preserves its ancient culture, its fine sense of measure. It is the home of opera, of music and of the dance. The Burg Theater commands a view over the Ring, once the fortifications, now the boulevards, of Vienna. One never tires of walking in its Volksgarten, of sitting by the café tables in the Prater Park under the chestnut trees, where an orchestra is playing the waltzes of Strauss. The cream still froths in the cups as it froths nowhere else, and the torte is composed, as ever, of layer on layer of cake. And over all is an air of friendliness, of genuine hospitality. . . .

But it is in lilac-time that Vienna is at its best, as Holland is at its best in tulip-time. One climbs to the Wiener Wald, under bowers of lilac, and looks over the Blue Danube, and wonders how troubles can ever come in such a good world.

* * *

On to Budapest—a matter of a few hours. To my mind Budapest is incomparably the handsomest city in Eastern Europe. It is dignified and queenly, standing on either bank of the Danube, which is a magnificent river. Curiously it is only 60 years or so ago that Buda and Pest were united, and since they joined hands, as it were, across the river, the capital—for Budapest too was a capital, the capital of Hungary in the Dual Monarchy—has developed enormously. Sometimes, there are little reminders of Hungary's emulation of England. The beautiful Parliament House on the river, for example, is strangely reminiscent.

There are hotels to cater for every kind of purse, well-lined or meager; but on the whole living is not dear in these Central European towns. If one counts from, say, 10 to 15 pengoes in Budapest and the same number of schillings in Vienna, for room and breakfast, one is not exaggerating. This runs, if one takes an average, around $2.

As for railroad fares, an example of the inexpensiveness of the Grand Tour by special tickets may be given. The round trip, starting from Paris, and proceeding to Prague, Vienna, Budapest, and thence to Rome and so, by various stages back to Paris again, can be done for 1577 French francs—roughly $75. One must spend a minimum of six days in Austria and Italy; but one can stay altogether, before returning to Paris, for 60 days. Anywhere along the route the traveler can break his journey, and visit the smaller cities. Moreover, it should be remembered that specially advantageous exchange rates for travelers can be obtained, notably for Italian lire, if they are bought abroad.

In Italy one should never forget that each city is an entity. Italian unity has indeed been achieved, and has recently been consolidated, but it remains true that each city presents individual characteristics. Even when one speaks of the old Empire, one is inclined to say Ancient Rome—not the Roman Empire. And that is not without reason, for Italy has been throughout history a collection of separate cities. It is so today: Firence with its pearly light, its beautiful bridges, is unique; Milan, an immense thrivng bustling ndustrial city around the Cathedral, cannot be matched elsewhere; Naples is incomparable; while as for Venice, there is nothing like it in the world.

Venice is reached from Budapest after a journey which lasts an afternoon and a night. It is superflous to describe Venice. Ruskin has done so at great length, stone by stone; painters have copied many thousand times the Piazza di Sa Marco, the Palaces on the Grand Canal, the gondolas . . . And although most cities which have been painted and are therefore familiar before one sees them, somehow disappoint, Venice has never yet disappointed anybody.

If Venice is the most lyrical of cities, Rome is the most epic. It is reached after a night's journey; and immediately awes the visitor with its constant reminders of glorious memories. Before our era began, Rome was; and much that we may still look upon was looked upon by Roman emperors. The generations pass, but Rome remains, the mother of our civilization.

* * *

If the traveler makes careful inquiries beforehand, he can reduce the cost of many items in his Grand Tour. For example he can buy Registered of Travelers' Marks at a little more than half the price of ordinary marks; the sole condition being that he shall nt change more than 50 of these marks a day during his stay in Germany. He may also reduce the cost of his stay in Italy by buying Tourist Lire which are 10 per cent cheaper than ordinary lire.

Moreover Italian fares are halved for the tourist who stays more than seven days in Italy; while the reduction on German fares for the traveler spending seven days in Germany is 60 jer cent. If the tourist spends six days in one place in Austria, he gets a 60 per cent reduction on Austrian fares.

Approximate secnd class fares for the various laps of the Tour are as follows: Paris-Berlin about £4 17s, Berlin-Prague £2, Prague-Vienna £2 5s, Vienna-Budapest £ 2s, Budapest-Venice £6, Venice-Rome £1 16s, Rome-Paris £4 10s. These fares are subject to the specified reductions.

Scenes That Linger Long in Memory

Dorien Leigh; © E. O. Hoffe, London

A Few of the Interesting Sights on the Grand Tour of Europe

Upper—Houses of Parliament at Budapest
Second Row—A Scene in Venice at Left and the Famous "Prater" of Vienna at Right
Third Row—The Arch of Titus in the Roman Forum at Rome; a View From One of the Bridges at Prague and Scene in Michelstradt, One of Germany's Picturesque Villages
Lower—The Place de la Concorde in Paris Under Floodlight

Tour-a-bouts

Foreign automobilists touring Switzerland in private cars for at least three days in recent years have enjoyed a special rebate on each liter—up to 300 liters—of gasoline purchased in the country. This inducement to foreign motorists will also prevail during the 1937 season, until and including Oct. 31. It represents a 30 per cent reduction of regular inland prices for gasoline, and a saving of 13 centimes per liter for the visitor. The visiting automobilist is given the necessary documentation when entering Switzerland and an adequate refund on the gasoline he bought while touring the country is made to him at the frontier when he leaves.

* * *

The University Travel Club of Toronto for its twelfth consecutive season is offering a varied selection of European tours. One of the series offers moderately priced tours with tourist class and a first-class land program. Another, a series of "Student Tours," is designed for those who wish more economically priced tours. An unusual amount of motoring in Great Britain and on the Continent is included on all Travel Club itineraries.

* * *

Among American vacation spots which will be increasingly popular this summer, Alaska is expected to more than hold its own. Steamship accommodations, according to Cook's, are limited and those who plan to visit the "American Norway" are urged to book early. Besides its magnificent natural scenery, Alaska's historic high-spots are Skagway, Whitehorse, Carcross and Dawson, famed center of the gold rush. An 11-day cruise tour from Seattle or Vancouver, by the so-called "inside route," includes visits to all but the last-named, and for more pioneering individuals there is a 23-day "Yukon river circle tour" by the outside route, journeying as far north as Dawson, Nenana, Fairbanks, Mt. McKinley National Park and Curry.

* * *

Hawaii has scheduled many festivities designed to attract tourists this spring and summer. Lei Day, May 1, is perhaps Hawaii's one unique celebration. On that day no office clerk, stree car conductor, taxi driver, or visitor would think of appearing at his daily tasks without a lei, or wreath of flowers, strung around his or her neck. Hawaii has 1200 different varieties of hibiscus, and these with orchids and ginger blossoms afford a colorful scheme, duplicated nowhere else under the American flag.

* * *

Twenty-five thousand Boy Scouts are expected to take part in the fifth World Jamboree to be held at Bloemendaal, Vogelensang, a rural spot behind the sand dunes of Holland. On July 30, a town of tents will spring up, and a market with tuckshops, post office, Scout shop and bank, together with a newspaper. On certain evenings there will be great camp fires and singing arranged for the public. Excursions and hikes around old and new Holland are also part of the full program.

* * *

Roanoke Island, N. C., birthplace of Virginia Dare, will have a national park—at old Fort Raleigh—where the first attempts at English colonization were made in the Western Hemisphere, it has been announced by Lindsay C. Warren, Congressman from that district. Extensive preparations are now in progress for the observance of the 350th anniversary of Virginia Dare's birth this summer. She was born on Aug. 18, 1587.

* * *

Besides the entrance into Mexico through Laredo via the Pan-American highway to Mexico City, there will be highways to Mexico from Nogales, Texas, via Guadalajara, and from McAllen, Texas, via Monterrey, by the end of 1937, according to present calculations of the Federal Highway Department in consultation with Mexican government highway commissions.

* * *

The Nogales-Guadalajara-Mexico City highway will follow the route of the old wagon road at present in existence, with curves and grades eliminated, and of course widened and in every way perfected according to modern road-building methods. It will pass through Hermosillo, Mazatlanm and Tepic, connecting Guadalajara with the highway to Mexico City.

Roumanian Envoy Doubts Outbreak Of European War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16—"Peace is a state of mind—not a written obligation," and as a majority of the people of Europe do not desire war it is not likely to come, according to Charles A. Davila, Roumanian Minister to the United States, who addressed a special Commonwealth Club forum here.

Tracing the background for the World War and comparing it to the fundamental differences in Europe today Mr. Davila asserted that it was his opinion present-day alliances would hold.

Turning from his subject "Must War Come?" he branded as untrue reports from and by commentators that the recently signed Italo-Yugoslav friendship pact meant a breakup of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia - Roumania - Yugoslavia) with Yugoslavia abandoning the other two nations to revolve in the Rome-Berlin orbit. Rather he termed the pact as cementing what was previously only an artificial status of governmental friendship between the two nations.

He predicted economic, and political peace in the Balkans when the Balkan states were maintained exclusively for the Balkan peoples.

And he concluded by asserting that, in the opinion of leading European statesmen, the Spanish civil war of today would be the last of the dramatic political wars with future conflicts to be ended by compromise rather than conflagration.

Mr. Davila was out on the Pacific Coast on a tour of Roumanian consulates.

Bargain Sales In Tours Offered To Mid-Westerners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 16—Mid-western vacationists with two-weeks time and a limited amount of money to spend are offered new all-expense tours of the scenic West this summer.

This "Banner Tour" takes travelers in a special train from Chicago and St. Louis through Colorado and the Southwest up the Pacific Coast to Canada and back through the Canadian Rockies with plenty of stop-overs to see the natural wonders and the principal cities. The entire expense of the trip is covered in the cost of the rail fare, which is the regular rate of two-and-half cents a mile.

The train is routed over the following roads: Wabash, Sante Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, Soo Line and Milwaukee Railway.

Many stop-overs are arranged. Among the sights promised the visitors are the Garden of the Gods, seen from Colorado Springs, the Indian Detours, Santa Fe, and Grand Canyon. A stop in Los Angeles is planned to enable visitors to see Hollywood, Beverly Hills, the Old Missions, Santa Barbara, and many other spots of natural and historic interest. Trips are also planned from San Francisco.

The train stops at Portland, Ore., to permit a side trip up the Columbia River Highway, then moves up to Seattle and Vancouver. A 40-mile motor trip around Lake Louise and a stop at Banff, enable the tourists to get acquainted with the Canadian Rockies.

"Banner Tours" are to be offered from June 20 to August 29, leaving Chicago and St. Louis weekly. The American Express Company conducts them in co-operation with the seven railroads.

Model Gardens Flown to Hawaii

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

N FRANCISCO, April 16—One never knows what to expect next in the field of aviation. Only recently, a pilot flew some live reindeer from one part of Alaska to another, to take part in a moving picture.

Now comes a telephone call from an architect. Four gardens, he said, were being shipped to Hawaii by air, for inclusion in the Honolulu Garden Show.

It looked like a story and a luncheon appointment was arranged. Over the salad, the architect was reticent. Before the dessert, he conceded the fact that the gardens were leaving that afternoon, by the Pan American Clipper. After the last mouthful, the story finally came out—in miniature.

They were model gardens.

The San Francisco Museum of Art was sending part of a successful garden exhibition to Honolulu on loan.

Scrap Metal for Export Pours Into Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Metal of every description, including iron, brass, copper and aluminum, is being concentrated here in huge quantities by rail, truck and push cart, for export to Japan, regardless of the fact that all such shipments now must have a government permit. Buying has virtually ceased among all but one dealer on account of the difficulty in obtaining ships to handle the cargoes.

On every hand, vacant lots—covering acres and acres—are strewn with old boilers, junked automobiles, obsolete machinery and old iron and steel of every description.

Michigan River Boils Again With Logs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANISTEE, Mich., April 16—All the color and thrills of an old-time log drive are being re-enacted on the Big Manistee River these days as thousands of logs, lost or forgotten by the lumberjacks of the 1860's, move toward sawmills.

Sure-footed rivermen with heavily calked boots guide the floating timber down the stream, log booms jut out into the river and canthooks bite into timber once more and old Manistee residents recall the "good old days."

From the time of the establishment in 1841 of the first sawmill at the mouth of the river and for many years afterward, mill owners drove most of the logs down the Big Manistee for 250 miles. Soon after 1866 approximately a dozen sawmills were shipping annually about 60,000,000 feet of lumber.

Until later years, when bark was used at the tanneries, mill owners permitted the dumping of logs into the river without removing the bark. This resulted in the sinking of innumerable logs, many of which lodged in the river bed, while others were held in jams and still others floated away from the main stream and were trapped in various branches of the river. These and other logs sanded in when the river changed its course, and many which were carried over marsh lands by high water were not recovered by the mill owners.

Soon, however, came the inevitable day when timber became scarce and mill owners stopped driving logs downstream. R. W. Smith, receiver for one of the lumber companies, bought up all rights to logs left in the Manistee from other mill owners.

Mr. Smith let out contracts to a company which built log-lifting scows and began decking logs along the river. After this firm had taken out millions of feet of timber and there were not enough logs left to warrant operation of a large company, the river rights were sold, about eight years ago, to Elmer Ecklund of Parkdale. Mr. Ecklund sold the rights on all logs which may be found in that portion of the Big Manistee from Highbridge to Manistee Lake to Richard Guenthardt of Eastlake, retaining title to whatever logs may be salvaged from the lake itself.

Mr. Ecklund's first drive brought down about 200,000 feet of floating timbers, mostly hemlock and pine.

Since the first mill owners drove their logs the river had changed its course, adding to the trouble of the later lumberjacks. Workers reported finding many tools lost by the old river drivers and one came upon an American 3-cent piece.

A cork pine log about three feet in diameter was pulled out of an old river bed. It was covered with moss and dirt and several willow and ash trees were growing on top of it. The log had a large identification mark chopped about a foot square on the side at one end, and it later was discovered that it had been used by an early local lumberman who later became a millionaire. Although this log had been in the river probably 60 years, it was found to be well preserved when it was sawed into lumber.

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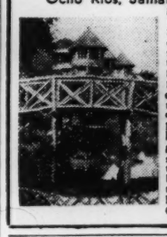

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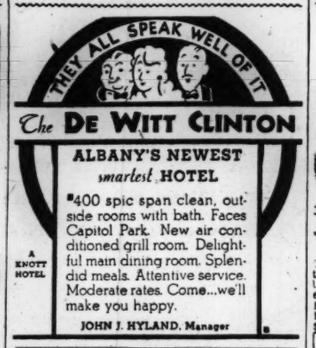

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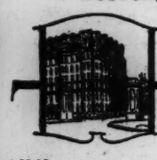

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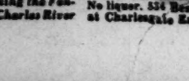

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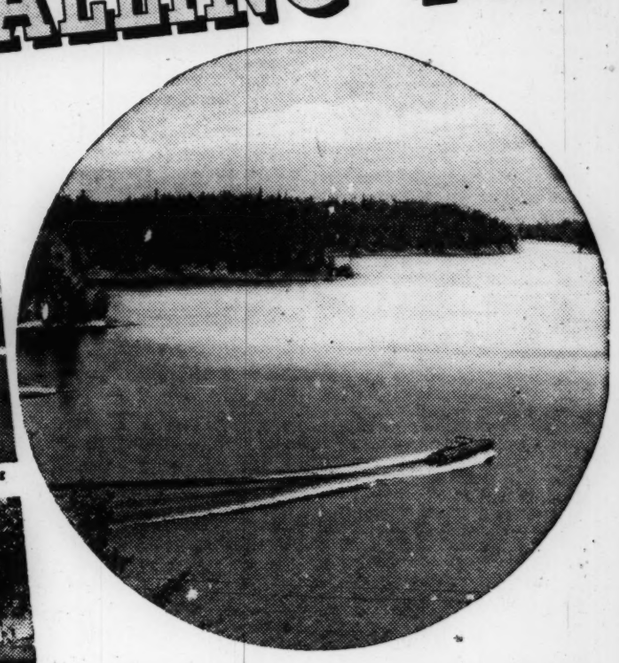

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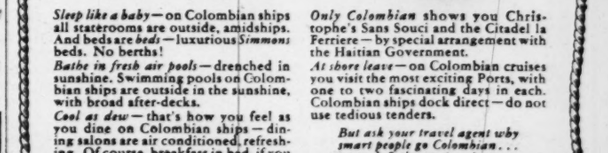

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Broadway and the Three R's: Stage Children Go to School As Part of Daily Drill Routine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was shortly after midnight, and into a restaurant in the theatrical-hotel district here came a little boy, wearing a white, wooly, turtle-necked sweater, corduroy knickerbockers, and a white skating cap, clinging precariously to a mop of dark curls. He climbed upon one of the red leather stools along the lunch counter and grinned at the counter man, saying, "The usual; crackers and lots of milk."

Someone at a near-by table exclaimed, "That child—what an hour for a child to be eating—even crackers and milk, in a restaurant!" He was only about 11 years old.

"Oh, but he's in . . ." and the name of a current musical extravaganza was mentioned. "He's just got through work."

Isn't There a Law?

"But, I thought there was some kind of a law in New York State—wasn't there a society—something that got after people who let their children go on the stage?"

"Oh, it's all right if they go to school, too."

"But, how can a child go to school and be in a show, too?"

"Easy. Professional Children's School."

The boy appeared contented. While he crumpled crackers—one at a time—into the milk, he read a book. One could see it wasn't a schoolbook. He kept laughing—in light, childish peals, and there were bright-colored pictures on the pages.

But he has to study the three R's, too.

School on Broadway

The Professional Children's School takes up two floors of an office building on Broadway on the edge of the theatrical district. At present there are 269 pupils. The school has facilities for educating a child of the theater from the time he or she is in the first grade, up through high school.

The school grew out of an organization known as the Rehearsal Club. In 1914 Mrs. Franklin W. Robinson was vice-president of a club called the Three Arts, which was a club for students of the drama, music and plastic arts. The club's matron—Miss Jane Harris Hall—joined Mrs. Robinson in a movement to start a club where young actresses and artists could live on their meager incomes.

The club was launched in two houses on Forty-sixth Street, near the Fulton Theater. Twice it was moved, remaining at its present location on Fifty-third Street for the past 14 years. The point was to give girls rooms they could afford, in a safe environment, but not to attempt to "manage" them. Give them latchkeys. Not have anyone standing around to ask questions when they came in or went out. Put them on their own. Sort of an honor system, in effect.

Help for Youngsters

"We felt the club would represent the 'ounce of prevention' that youngsters trying to get a foothold in a big city need," Mrs. Robinson said. "We simply made a practice of having someone around if a girl had some problem she just had to talk over with someone. But if the girls didn't volunteeer to talk of their affairs, they were never questioned."

Soon after the club was established, "Daddy Long Legs" came to the Fulton Theater. It will be remembered there were many children in the play. The cast went to the Rehearsal Club for meals, and club officials were amazed to find a boy actor 14 years old who could neither read nor write.

Investigation revealed that New York City schools refused to excuse pupils for rehearsals or performances. Therefore, most stage children had no opportunity to attend school.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Hall decided to open a school for such children. Immediately there was a great to-do. The Mayor's office, which had shown little interest in stage children before, became very much interested. The Children's Society investigated. Theatrical managers imagined the school was running in opposition to their shows. But the Professional Children's School continued through it all. Now, the Mayor's office sends children to the school, instead of fighting to get them out. The Children's Society cooperates, and the Actor's Equity Association says frankly it wouldn't know what to do about children of the stage without the school.

Daily School Session

Children who are acting in New York go to school from 10 a. m. to 2:15 p. m., each weekday. When they are on the road they take correspondence courses. If they have managers' appointments to meet—about jobs—rehearsals to attend or performances to give, they are excused, but they must make up all their work. Literally, the school follows its pupils around the world.

Mrs. Robinson declares stage children compare well with other children in studiousness, deportment and general good citizenship. She thinks their connection with the stage gives them a concept of the value of work that other children often lack. They don't complain if they have to work hard; they expect to; their fathers and mothers work hard. And they behave well. They get that from the theater, too. The theater has many rules that must be obeyed, and the idea of obedience gets into the children's consciousness early.

Their routine is different from that of their unprofessional brothers and sisters. When school is out, they hurry to a near-by theater to be in make-up by 2:30 o'clock; or they go to a broadcasting studio for a rehearsal. Or go to some music teacher, or to a dancing school.

The subjects they study in school are natural science, art, composition, arithmetic, history, geography (the road helps them a lot in that, and in history, too) and all the rest. They learn art by courses in both appreciation and applied art. They go to the Metropolitan Museum for "field trips."

Examinations Held

There are examinations at the end of the term, too. The school ascertains where the various traveling students will be for three consecutive days. Examination papers are sent to the board of education of that city, the child is invited to the superintendent's office and is proctored through the examination.

There was an instance of a little girl tight-wire performer who was not going to be near a board of education at examination time. The school contacted a retired teacher who dwelt in the vicinity where the child was performing, with a traveling circus. They put up a special tent—and there the little girl took her examinations. She passed, too.

Explorer Plans Auto Route Across Ecuadoran Jungles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Development of a rich section of eastern Ecuador is foreseen here as a result of the Andes-Amazon expedition, conducted under the leadership of Capt. Eric Erskine Loch for the Museum of the American Indian. Captain Loch, who returned to New York in the Santa Rita of the Grace Line on Tuesday, after 16 months in Ecuador, told of his plans for a return there, when, at the invitation of Frederico Paez, Provisional President of Ecuador, he expects to map out motor, air and river transportation projects.

The proposed route would carry out the initial hope of the expedition to form "a link between the civilized center of Ecuador and her distant eastern frontiers," Captain Loch described this proposed link as "geographically most important, since it would be the very artery of the Oriente," or eastern part of the Republic.

Sixty Miles in 162 Days

It would extend approximately 300 miles from Ambato along the Curaray River to the Peru boundary, Cautain Loch said. Some inkling of what 300 miles means to the average Ecuadorian can be gained, he added, by realizing that it took him 162 days to cover a straight 60 miles. This was done first with animal transports and later with men carriers, he said.

"A road is possible and not at high cost," Captain Loch continued. "For the first stretch this might be a mule path, but an automobile road is feasible farther on. At present this whole section, the Oriente, is derelict land, but it is very rich and suitable for cereal and wheat production."

It may not have been a new discovery to learn that the Curaray river is navigable, for its entire length, according to Captain Loch, but future cognizance of this fact may prove of commercial and military value in development of the country.

He outlined possibilities for two air landing fields.

Indian Tribe Sought

The other objective of the trip—that of making contact with the fierce tribe of Isabela Indians—was not realized, due to their inaccessibility and the need for reorganizing plans previously made for reaching them.

"But they do exist," Captain Loch said, indicating a place on the map believed to be inhabited by this tribe. "For the last 20 years there have been signs of their expansion, noticeable chiefly in their attacks on other Indians. We found some of their heavy eight-foot spears thrown from ambush.

"I find I was wrong in my plan of approach. I had expected to make friends with other tribes on the outskirts of the Isabela settlement, but I learned the Isabelas are entirely separate and are more hostile than we thought, so that the scheme for bearing gifts might not work out. They have come to regard the white man as an enemy."

A collection of about 500 mammals and bird specimens will be added to the museum as a result of the expedition, he said. A giant hairy tapir is included. He mentioned, as particularly remarkable, gold nuggets from the eastern slopes of the mountains.

University of Georgia Studies Ferns of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Study of Georgia ferns being conducted by the department of botany at the University of Georgia, under the direction of Prof. Rogers McVaugh and Prof. Joseph H. Pyron, has revealed that there is one species of Quillwort (resembling a grass more than a fern) that grows only in shallow pools on Stone Mountain and that another, so rare that it has no common name, is known east of the Mississippi only in Walton and Washington Counties, Georgia. This research constitutes the first part of a study of the whole flora of the State.

Of primary importance in the research is the geographical distribution of the various species within the State and the various conditions which influence such distribution, such as soil acidity and fertility, topography, and temperature.

Mr. McVaugh and Mr. Pyron have learned, thus far, that 70 or 75 species of ferns grow naturally within the state limits, but that only seven are known throughout Georgia. The remainder are restricted to certain regions—about half to the cool moist woods or the more or less acid rocks of central and northern Georgia; about 30 to the acid sandy soils and the swamps of south Georgia; a few to the limestone regions.

Dixie Holds Heraldic Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Coats of arms of 112 prominent South Carolina families, probably the most unique collection of the type ever assembled in the Palmetto State, recently were shown in Columbia at the Richland County Public Library. The richness of the tinctures, gold and silver, azure, crimson, green and sable emblazoned on the escutcheons and the crests ornamented with birds, animals, flowers and other figures constituted a picturesque ensemble.

A few arms in the collection contained bits of historical data, as for example, the Mayer arms, lent by Miss Mazie Thompson, and carrying the inscription: "Granted in the year 1570 by the Emperor Maximilian II to 'My Mayers' in consideration of their merit and military service in wars against the Turks and other foes of the House of Austria and of the Empire."

The armorial design contributed by Mrs. Virginia McMaster Foard bore the inscription: "The armorial design of McFie and McGregor extracted from the heraldry." These old Scottish houses cemented their differences through intermarriage and quartered their arms. Mrs. Chapman J. Milling lent the Daniel arms of her ancestor, Robert Daniel, Deputy Governor of South Carolina in Colonial days.

The Wightman arms, property of Mrs. Edwin E. Quimby, are of her ancestors from the Isle of Wight, from which the name originated. Bishop Wightman was of this family. The Crossland arms lent by Mrs. Crossland are quartered with the Calvert arms in the great seal of Maryland.

The De Fontfroide and De Gondin arms of the French nobility, who intermarried with the de Rosset family, were lent by Robert Meares. Louis de Rosset was captain of the bodyguard of King Louis XIV. His commission signed by Cardinal de Fleury is in possession of the Meares family.

The Hugenot family of Gaillard from Normandy, France, is represented in arms lent by Mrs. A. R. Godwyn Jr. Chateau Gaillard, built by Richard Couer de Lion, is still standing.

Among other interesting designs were three which had White House associations. They were the Payne arms, lent by Mrs. Bernard Wright, which were those of Dolly Madison, wife of President Madison; the Ball arms, lent by Mrs. Fitzhugh McMaster, which were those of the Virginia family of which George Washington was a member, and the Tyler arms lent by Mrs. E. W. Parker.

The largest group of family arms was lent by Mrs. Clarendon Barron, among which was the arms of the Ellsworth family.

Prosecutor to Act On Crime Report In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—The full resources of the district attorney's office are ready to be utilized in following up the evidence on which last week's report presented by the Mayor's crime commission is based, District Attorney Charles F. Kelley declared on April 13, as he dispatched letters to the six clergymen making up the commission, inviting them to lay such evidence before him.

The report had averred that Philadelphia courts are negligent, if not corrupt in some instances, and that crime and vice are prevalent because of politico-police alliances.

The commission at once authorized its secretary, Dr. E. A. E. Palmquist, to express its willingness to meet Mr. Kelley and to present facts and evidence in support of their allegations.

London's Eros Keeps Secret

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Eros, perched with his bow and arrow in the center of Piccadilly Circus, the hub of the Empire, has a secret.

What is more, Eros won't talk.

Eminent natural scientists have been putting him through all known methods of research third-degree that statues can be put through, and aluminum statues at that, but still Eros refuses to disclose his secret.

The mystery lies in his immunity from the ravages of time. How, research workers ask, was Eros made so that fogs and fumes of 38 years in the center of London have not affected him? How was his aluminum made so purely in 1893?

According to experts it is very surprising that Alfred Gilbert's figure should have survived so long without serious harm.

In a recent paper given jointly before the Institute of Metals two learned professors told of the failure of natural science's detectives to make Eros give up his secret.

Eros's metallic origin, Prof. R. S. Hutton and Dr. R. Seligman, the experts concerned declared in their paper, is a mystery. For 38 years he has been exposed to the atmospheric changes of Piccadilly Circus but he has never been seriously corroded.

The metallurgists have decided that the metal is unalloyed aluminum, but how it was made, whether by chemical or electrolytic process, cannot be determined. The research workers wish it could so they could take Eros's example.

Franklin Park Zoo

There are 224 mammals representing 70 species in the Boston Park Department's zoo at Franklin Park.

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HY-POWER....AERO....*Now Both* SOLVENIZED

Now That April's Here

IN THE Dean's Yard, beside the Abbey, and a bare half dozen steps away from the thundering traffic of London, the daffodils are abloom in the window-boxes, the purple crocuses are coming up through the grass and the tree buds are fat now, and green at the tips. There are daffies and crocuses, too, in the tiny patches of ground beside all Sir Christopher Wren's richly-steepled churches, the busy tide of the city surging past them. They are selling violets on the Strand—jolly, red-faced, Cockney women who thrust their posies, poignant with the perfume of an English spring, under your nose, chanting their ageless cry: "Vi'lets! Vi'lets! Sweet vi'lets! Buy my vi'lets, buy, buy."

Yes, April's here in England, the April that Browning longed for, and England is surging into blossom and growth again as in his time. The bricks and mortar have changed, the London traffic and the outward trappings of English life; but now in April you can see that the English spring—the perfume of it, the utter green, the rich succulence, the soft air loaded with a hundred frail scents and with the memories of a hundred poets—has not changed at all.

Spring has surged up in April between the very stones and mortar of London, in high-walled squares and lost inner courts, even in the windows of tenements in the far East End, where you can see today a bowl of daffies or a potted hyacinth in bloom.

London welcomes the spring, weeds its tiny garden patches between the stone and mortar, trains its struggling vines against the grimy walls, prunes its few rose bushes in the Inner Temple, where the Wars of the Roses began, cultivates the scanty rhododendron bushes beside Number 10 Downing Street, that dingy brown brick house on a dingy brown brick street which is the heart of the British Empire.

* * *

BUT IT IS outside London, out in the rolling green country, that you find the April that Browning must have dreamed about in far-off Italy. The violets are blooming today in the prim little garden of Ann Hathaway's cottage, and the first yellow pansies, and red daisies and daffodils, just as they bloomed in those April days when young Will Shakespeare came here a-courting. Behind the thick-thatched cottage, with its crooked walls of plastered brick and rough-hewn oak timbers, the orchard is budding out. Soon there will be apple blossoms above the lush grass, as the young lovers must have known it.

Shakespeare's own garden, behind the house where he was born, is abloom, too, and pungent with the shrubs he loved. There is lavender here, and rosemary for remembrance; and not far off, just outside the town of Stratford, there are banks where the wild thyme grows. It must have been in April that he wrote his love of flowers and his living picture of the English countryside into "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Across that same countryside, across the same fields, the plowmen are trudging now, behind their three horses, plowing the sleek brown English earth into fat, shiny furrows, as it has been plowed since the Conquest, that inexhaustible English earth where the roots of England are buried deep and immovable. Overhead the crows wheel, arguing hoarsely as they build their April nests in the gnarled oaks and in Tennyson's immemorial elms. And all the hawthorn hedges are freshly cut and woven anew into an impenetrable thickness, living fences which will soon be green again.

* * *

ON THE RUINED walls of Kenilworth Castle the wall flowers grow out of every cranny, bursting with new buds, to the topmost stones of the great Norman keep. Even in the clammy dungeon, where the weak second Edward lay a prisoner, a few green shoots of wild blackberry are covering the grim, storied chunks of sandstone.

It is green now with a fine English turf in the courtyards where soldiers in armor used to walk, and Norman knights and Queen Elizabeth's four hundred retainers when she came to visit Leicester. Children, the well-scrubbed, rosy-faced children of England, play on this good turf and run shouting among the ruins, the stones that forgotten Norman masons shaped so carefully and well.

April's here, and England is going out to greet it, as Browning used to do. All over England people are pouring into the country at the week-end, in trains, in buses, in automobiles and on bicycles. The whole nation has felt the spring at once, and the yearning which Browning caught in his poem, which Chaucer had noted long before in his tales of Canterbury.

All the queer old inns are busy these days, the dark-beamed, crooked-roofed, pungent hostelries where the stage coaches used to stop; the inns of Dickens, the places where Mr. Pickwick and his Sam Weller used to visit. All the shrines of English life, the castle ruins, the Shakespeare country, Canterbury, are being re-visited. The conveyances are different, but in spirit it is the same pilgrimage which Chaucer saw in Aprille, the same people, the same reverence for old things, and the ancient greatness of England, the same quiet, unspoken English delight in spring and the returning April life of this English earth.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 332 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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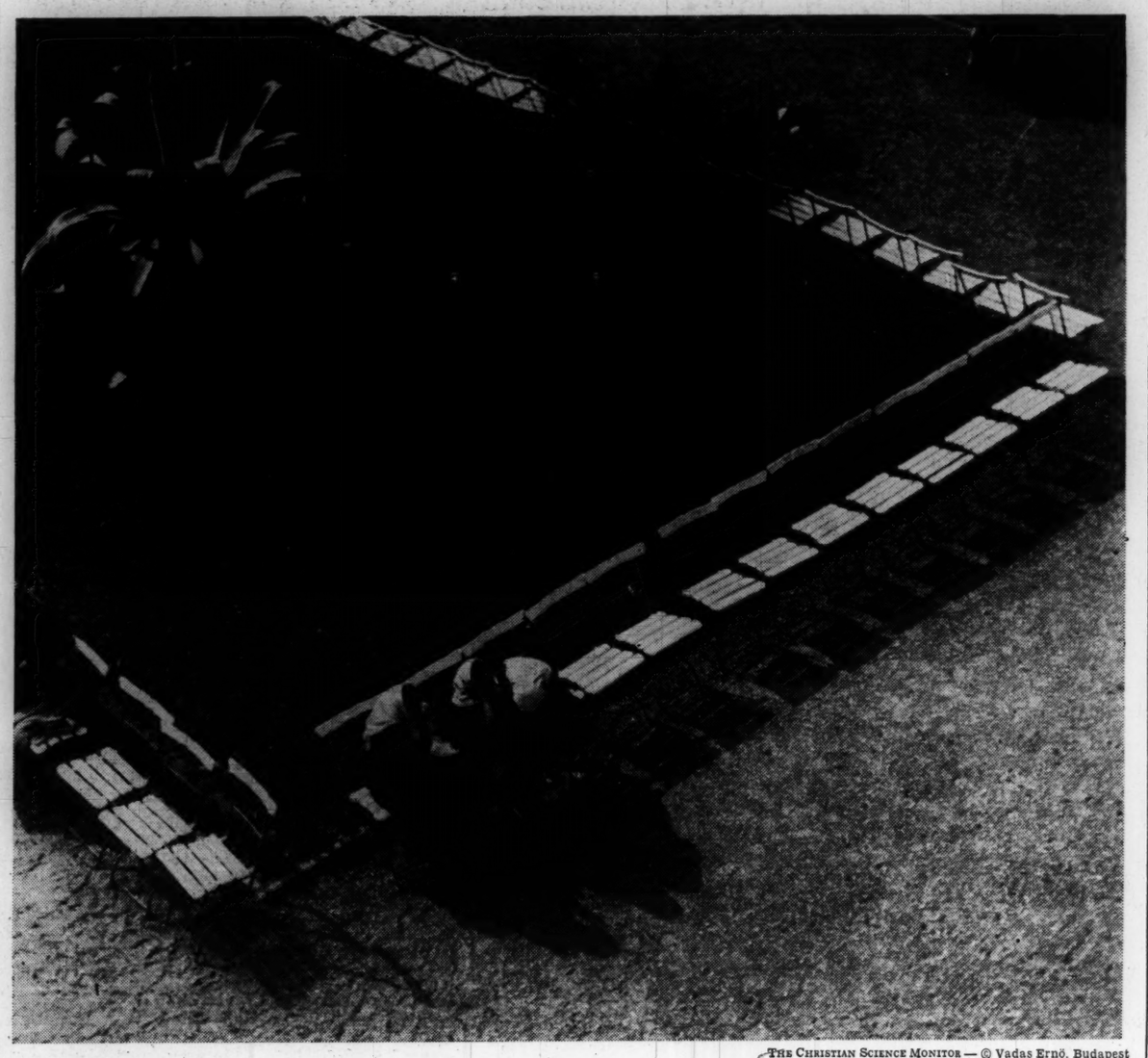
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Vadas Ernö, Budapest

PATTERNS IN A PUBLIC PARK IN BUDAPEST

FEW spectacles possess such inherent fascination for us as does the bird's-eye view. In order to vie with the birds, men cheerfully climb such lofty turrets as the Eiffel Tower, the Washington Monument and the Empire State Building; they have learned to soar in airplanes over city and country, in order that they, too, may look down upon their fellows and upon the patterns which they make in conjunction with their surroundings.

What charm of pattern has this photographer revealed in thus portraying a scene in a public park of Budapest! We cannot be certain of his vantage point: a window perhaps, or a roof-top, but it hardly matters. The great thing is the delightful pattern which the sunshine makes as it lies along these painted chairs set in a hollow square, so as to leave a stretch of soft green turf in their midst. The peasants with their bundles and their bright head kerchiefs may not see what we see; probably they are unaware of any artistic aspect of their setting. Nevertheless, we can guess at the content which they share, resting there in the strong sunlight which stretches out their long shadows on the path before them.

He Never Talks Back

NEXT to the dog and the horse, the lead pencil might be called "man's best friend." Certainly he is man's closest companion. Despite the fact that he receives rough treatment, his serenity remains unchanged; and, as long as he has a fraction of an inch of lead in his wooden casing, he will obey your every command. True he has the unpraiseworthy habits of snapping his point during moments of vexation, or of rolling into crevices and playfully vanishing when most wanted, but these are simply little tricks to call attention to his really good qualities. His one lamentable trait is his willingness to strike up an acquaintance with anyone who comes along and to follow indiscriminately his newfound friend into total disappearance.

The pencil, which you masticate to stimulate the processes of thinking or with which you scribble folderols on the "memo" pad when deeply engaged in telephone conversation, and which you misname when you call it a "lead pencil," has had an interesting but not as ancient a career as its universality might lead you to suppose. The gorgeous creatures that sparkle in many-colored brilliance in stationers' showcases, and their mechanical brethren which eject spare leads with sometimes startling rapidity, are products of this modern age which had its beginnings in the latter days of the Renaissance.

* * *

DURING THE MIDDLE Ages a metallic lead was used and cast into a shape similar to the modern instrument; hence the name "lead pencil." Later in the fourteenth century the Italians developed a pencil-like article which they called *stile*, a mixture of metallic lead and tin whose lighter marks could be rubbed out with soft bread crumbs. This instrument found favor until the invention of black and red chalks about 1500, a medium still much used by artists.

Then in 1564, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a discovery revolutionized the pencil industry and created the most flexible writing implement known to man. "Black-lead" mines were uncovered at Borrowdale, Cumberland, England. The lead was really graphite, carbon plus a little iron. The success of the new pencil, made by sawing the graphite into thin slabs and gluing it into two sections of wood, was instantaneous.

At this time and for some years to come, England was the unique possessor of the world's supply. So great was the demand for this graphite, which was unsurpassed in delicacy and smoothness by any modern pencil, that the Crown had to prohibit the export of lead in order to save the mines from early extinction. Graphite was sold but once a month, on the first Monday, in the newly established "Lead Market" in London. The law decreed further that the mines could remain open but six weeks a year.

* * *

EVEN THESE HEROIC tactics failed to preserve the supply for more than a century and a half. Then the scramble for graphite was on, a mineral that promised for a time to be more precious than gold. Prospectors hunted in many places; but, although graphite was found, no "lead" was discovered comparable to the Borrowdale variety until nearly the middle of the past century when, after incredible hardships, a Frenchman traveling in Siberia located a vein near where the city of Irkutsk stands today.

The tracing of these bits of graphite, found along the banks of a Siberian mountain stream, to their source some miles away is a thrilling chapter in the world's history of mineralogy. After seven years of digging and blasting, the tremendous Siberian deposits began to yield. The limited transportation facilities of a century ago necessitated the graphite being packed in stout wooden boxes, to be carried on the backs of reindeer to the Amur River and thence shipped by sea to Europe.

* * *

ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS who find the varying degrees of hardness and softness an indispensable asset in their work may tender their thanks mentally to the French; for in 1795 the process of mixing purified graphite with more or less clay was invented. The materials were ground fine, moistened, kneaded into dough, squeezed through small holes, cut into lengths, and dried, then to be enclosed in cedar.

Today the pencil is above reproach. Since the days of "Good Queen Bess," he has been the perfect servant. He says a lot, but he never talks back.

F. W. S.

Poem for Summer in April

SOME think that summer's only doing chores,
I think that summer's being out-of-doors.
Now, when the first quick spears begin to show
Above the soft survival of the snow,
I know already how the year will run
And how the berries will gleam in the sun,
The iris quicken at the water edge,
And small birds rise in clamour from the sedge.
As far as I'm concerned, it's warm June now,
The hive's a-buzz, there's sunlight on the plough,
The sap is stirring and the good earth warm
And all that's soft and woolly, means a lamb.
Walk out across the snow, if you walk long
Enough you'll walk into a blue jay song;
You'll walk into a jonquil and your face
Will wear the silver sheen of spider lace.
Some think that summer's only doing chores,
I think that summer's being out-of-doors.
And long before you turn the corner, there
Will be a scent of apples on the air.

HAROLD VINAL

"Angels of His presence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been commonly believed that angels are beings who inhabit a distant place called heaven, and that they serve as messengers of God in the performance of their office. While these beings are admitted to be of a spiritual nature, they are continually represented as having a human form. But reading the definition of "angels" on page 581 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, one learns that angels are "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality." They come from God, infinite Mind, thus maintaining constant communication with His spiritual creation.

With what gladness it is comprehended that angels, or pure thoughts, are infinite in scope, character, and possibility, and that they are not far removed, but ever present and ever available! Think how far reaching and effective are the angels of courage, fearlessness, and gratitude! What powerful healing activity is expressed in "the inspiration of goodness," as we maintain an attitude of receptivity, teachableness, humility! And what of spiritual understanding, insight, and perspicacity? Are not they also Love's angels, ever in attendance upon the spiritual man of God's creating? It is through intelligent receptivity to these thoughts that sin, sickness, disease—all mortal inharmony—are vanquished.

But mortal sense, lacking "spiritual intuitions," is constantly besieged by errors of materiality, and sometimes the arguments of the material senses seem so strong and obtrusive that discouragement, doubt, and limitation are allowed to creep in. Mrs. Eddy, recognizing the subtle aggression of evil's supposititious law, and realizing the difficulties mankind often encounters in aspiring to spiritual accomplishment, has said under the marginal heading "Rise of thought" (*ibid.*, p. 174): "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveller; but the angels of His presence—the spiritual intuitions that tell us when 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand'—are our guardians in the gloom."

Whether our progress in Christian Science is slow or fast, the beliefs of inability, disability, reversal, and loss are successfully dissipated when "the angels of His presence" are understood and acknowledged as ever at hand to guard, guide, and protect from the gloom of materialism, fear, and lack. In truth, we lack nothing. It is only because of false belief that we seem to lack the understanding of God and His perfect, coexistent idea, man. Hence, to eliminate the destructive effects of false belief and establish spiritual understanding through spiritual education, is to follow the divine leading of our Master, Christ Jesus. Confidently and serenely he met and destroyed the numerous evils of mortal mind after his prayerful sojourn in the wilderness. That he found full recompense in his demonstration is clear, for we read (Matthew 4:11), "Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him." Surely, this heavenly experience may be made ours through exercising the Christlike qualities—willingness and obedience—which Jesus so perfectly reflected.

It is recorded that the great Biblical character Daniel overcame all the arguments of evil represented in the den of lions, and in the early morning answered the Median king, Darius, thus: "O king, live for ever. My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt." Here, also, we may clearly observe the conditions under which angels are to be entertained. Daniel was innocent of any wrong, having neither perpetrated nor condoned evil. Could he have met the trial of his all night's vigil if he had been hateful, revengeful, bitter, or vindictive? Indeed, no! But Daniel received wisdom of God; that is, God sent His angels—the angels of loving-kindness, forbearance, spiritual courage, dauntlessness—and these were his unassailable protection. Christian Science is teaching multitudes how to apply this same law of God to their everyday problems and perplexities.

When one is in the dungeon of despair, through the belief of loss, accident, sickness, sorrow, loneliness, or hardship, and the light of Truth which this Science brings is turned upon the problem, its false evidence vanishes as do the shades of night at the break of day. Evil, being the supposititious opposite of good, is not included in God's creation. How joyous, then, is the realization that only good exists and has power! Truly, the temporal vicissitudes of daily life should but serve to turn thought to the higher contemplation of things spiritual. "Think of this, dear reader," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 574), "for it will lift the sackcloth from your eyes, and you will behold the soft-winged dove descending upon you. The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares."

The Scriptures abound with proofs of the power of right thought and action to overcome mortal limitations; and Christian Science, the law of Truth, is in full consonance with God's Word. Its divine laws and precepts need but to be learned, obeyed, and demonstrated. How blessed, therefore, is the recognition that nothing less than the heavenly intelligence, wisdom, understanding, holiness, and consecration exemplified by the master Christian can measure up to the demands and prove worthy of the name Christian Science! Manifestly, these heavenly qualities are our guardian angels, bearing witness to divine Love's omnipotence and omnipresence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Viņa klātbūtnes eņģeļi"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

VISPĀR pieņemts, ka eņģeļi ir būtnes, kas apdzīvo kādu tālu vietu, sauktu debesis, un ka viņu uzdevums ir kalpot kā Dieva vēstnešiem. Lai gan atzīst, ka šīs būtnes ir garīgas dabas, tās pastāvīgi attēlo kā tādas, kam ir cilvēcisks veids. Bet lasot eņģeļu definiciju 581. lapas pusē Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) no Mary Baker Eddy, mēs mācamies saprast, ka eņģeļi ir "Dieva domas, kas nāk pie cilvēka; garīgas nogidas, šķīstas un pilnīgas; visa labā, šķīstības un nemirstības inspiracija." Tie nāk no Dieva, bezgalīgā Prāta, tā pastāvīgi uzturot sakarus ar Viņa garīgo radību.

Ar kādu prieku kļūst saprotams, ka eņģeļi jeb šķīstas domas ir bezgalīgi savā nolūkā, raksturā un iespējamībās, un ka tie nav tālu prom, bet vienmēr klātesoši un vienmēr pieejami! Padomājiet, cik tālsniedzoši un spēcīgi ir drosmes, bezbailības un pateicības eņģeļi! Kāda spēcīga dziedinoša darbība izpaužas "visa labā inspiracijā", ja mēs arvien esam vērīgi, gatavi mācīties un pazemīgi! Un kā ir ar garīgu izpratni, atziņu un skaidrību? Vai tās arī nav Mīlestības eņģeļi, kas vienmēr kalpo Dieva radītam garīgam cilvēkam? Pateicoties intelligentai šo domu uztverei, grēks, slimība un vājums—visa mirstīgā nesaskaņa—ir uzvarēti.

Bet mirstīgo saprātu, kam trūkst "garīgo nogidu", pastāvīgi ielenc materiālisma maldi, un materiālo jutekļu argumenti dažreiz šķiet tik spēcīgi un uzbāzīgi, ka ļauj iezagties mazdūšībai, šaubām un aprobežotībai. Mrs. Eddy, nemdama vērā launuma neīstā likuma viltīgo uzmācību un saprazdama grūtības, ar kādām cilvēce bieži saduras, cenšoties pēc garīgiem sasniegumiem, saka zem blakusvirsraksta "Domu pacelšana" (turpat lp. 174): "Domu soļi, kas paceļas pāri materiālam viedoklim, ir lēni un parego ceļotājam garu nakti; bet Viņa klātbūtnes eņģeļi—garīgas nogidas, kas mums stāsta, kad 'nakts ir pagājusi un diena tuvu nākusi'—ir mūsu sargātāji tumsā."

Vai mūsu progress Kristīgajā Zinātnē ir lēns, vai arī ātrs, pieņēmumi par nespējību, nevarību, nelaimi un zaudējumiem ar sekmēm tiek izklīdināti, kad "Viņa klātbūtnes eņģeļi" ir saprasti un atzīti kā vienmēr sasniedzami ļai aizstāvētu, vadītu un sargātu pret materiālisma tumsu, bailēm un trūkumu. Patiesībā mums nekā netrūkst. Tikai nepareiza pieņēmuma dēļ mums šķietāmi trūkst izpratnes par Dievu un Viņa pilnīgo, līdzpastāvošo ideju, cilvēku. Tā tad, iznīcināt nepareiza pieņēmuma postošās sekas un nodibināt garīgu saprašanu ar garīgas audzināšanas palīdzību nozīmē sekot mūsu Meistara, Kristus Jēzus, dievišķīgai vadībai. Paļāvīgi un mierīgi viņš stājās pretim un iznīcināja mirstīgā prāta daudzos ļaunumus pēc savas lūgšanās pavaditas uzturēšanās tuksnesī. Ka viņš dabūja pilnīgu gandarījumu par to savā demonstracijā, ir skaidrs, jo mēs lasām (Mat. 4:11): "Tad velns viņu atstāja, un redzi, eņģeļi pie viņa piestājās un viņam kalpoja." Patiesi, šis debešķīgais piedzīvojums var kļūt arī mūsējais, ja vingrināmies Kristumlīdzīgās īpašībās—labprātībā un paklausībā—kādas Jēzus tik pilnīgi atspoguļoja.

Ir rakstīts, ka lielais bībliskais raksturs Daniels pārvarēja visus lauvu bedrē ļaunā pievestos argumentus un agrā rītā atbildēja Midiešu ķēniņam Dārijam šādi: "Lai ķēniņš dzīvo mūžīgi! Mans Dievs savu eņģeli sūtījis, tas lauvām aizturējis rīkli, ka tie mani nav ievainojuši, tāpēc, ka Viņa priekšā esmu atrasts nenoziedzīgs, un arī pret tevi, kungs ķēniņ, es nekā ļauna neesmu darījis." Še mēs arī varam skaidri vērot tos apstākļus, kādos lolojami eņģeļi. Daniels bija pavisam nevainīgs, viņš nekā ļauna nebija izdarījis, nedz arī ļaunu attaisnojis. Vai viņš būtu varējis izturēt savu veselas nomoda nakts pārbaudījumu, ja viņš būtu bijis naida pilns, atmaksas kārs, sarūgtināts vai atriebīgs? Protams nē! bet Daniels bija sapēmis Dieva gudrību; tas ir, Dievs bija sūtījis savus eņģeļus—mīlošas labsirdības, savaldīšanās, garīgas drosmes un bezbailības eņģeļus—un tie bija viņa nepārspējamā aizsardzība. Kristīgā Zinātne māca ļaužu pulkus, kā pielietot to pašu Dieva likumu savās ikdienas problēmās un grūtībās.

Ja zaudējumu, nelaimes, slimības, bēdu, vientulības vai nospiestības pieņēmumu dēļ kāds atrodas izmisuma tumšā cietumā, un tad Patiesības gaisma, ko nes šī Zinātne, tiek vērsta uz šo problēmu, tad tās aplamā acīmredzamība nozūd kā nakts ēnas dienai austot. Launais, kas ir iedomātais labā, pretstats, nav ietverts Dieva radībā. Cik prieka pilna tad nu ir īstenošana, ka tikai labais eksistē un ir spēcīgs! Patiesi, laicīgam, pārejošam ikdienas dzīves mainīgumam vajadzētu noderēt priekš tam, lai pievērstu domas augstākai garīgu lietu apcerei. "Domā par to, dārgais lasītāj," saka Mrs. Eddy (Zinātne un veselība lp. 574), "jo tas nonems apsegu no tavām acīm un tu redzēsi maigi-spārnotu balodi nolaižāmies pār tevi. Taisni to apstākli, to tavs cietošais prāts tura par briesmīgu un mocošu, Mīlestība var pārvērst par neapzinīgi lolotu eņģeli."

Svētie raksti ir pārpilni pierādījumiem par pareizo domu un darbības spēku, pārvarēt mirstīgus aprobežojumus; un Kristīgā Zinātne, Patiesības likums, ir pilnīgā saskaņā ar Dieva Vārdu. Tikai jāmācas saprast tās dievišķīgie likumi un priekšraksti, tiem jāpaklausa un tie jādemonstrē. Cik svētīga tādēļ ir atziņa, ka nekas mazāks par debešķīgu intelligenci, gudrību, saprašanu, svētumu un uzupurēšanos kalpot Dievam, kurus ar savu priekšzīmi izskaidroja Kristīguma meistars, nevar atbilst Kristīgās Zinātnes prasībām un pierādīties par tās vārda cienīgu! Ir skaidrs, ka šīs debešķīgās īpašības ir mūsu sargeņģeļi, kas liecina par dievišķīgās Mīlestības visspēcību un visklātesamību.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Pomegranate In California

OF ALL shrubs cherished by the Spanish Californians none seems to have endeared itself more to them than the Pomegranate, whose introduction to these shores was coeval with that of the Olive, the Fig, and the Vine. Wherever a bit of "unimproved" southern California remains, there we shall be pretty sure to find Pomegranate-trees, singly or in hedges—at any rate, near old Missions or about Mexican settlements. Even under complete neglect they live happily along, year after year, dispensing by tangled waysides the impartial blessing of beauty upon all who will look—in spring, the beauty of their glowing blossoms; in late summer and autumn, the beauty of their blushing, russet globes of fruitage pendent amid yellowing leaves. Botanically regarded, the fruit is a many-seeded berry, each seed imprisoned within a watery, rosy, translucent pulp, and the whole enveloped in a tough rind or husk. It is a fruit well suited to a warm, dry climate, and the juice, pleasantly acid and slightly astringent, is very grateful to the unspoiled palate. Granada, the Spanish people call it, and every old Californian house had in the living-room its sortella, or shelf of tiles or adobes, about a foot wide and running around the walls, where the thrifty housewife would store her fruit. There in the autumn Pomegranates were laid away, and within the hardening rind the pulp ripened and sweetened. On warm middays in winter the juicy seeds would be sucked out through a hole cut in the husk, or on formal occasions emptied on a plate and served with sugar as a dessert. Perhaps you have noticed how the fruit is crowned with a circlet of leathery points, the persistent remains of the flower's calyx; and thereby hangs a moral tale. Once upon a time, they say, this withered coronal caught the eye and fancy of a Spanish princess, the famous Anne of Austria, who adopted the Pomegranate as her emblem and added this motto: "My worth is not in my crown."—From "Trees and Shrubs of California Gardens," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS. (New York: McBride.)

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Detroit Keeps World Hockey Championship

DETROIT, Mich., April 16 (AP)—The amazing Red Wings of Detroit entered hockey's hall of fame today—the only American team ever to win the National League championship and the Stanley Cup two successive years.

The stick wizardry of big Marty Barry, who scored two goals and an assist, and the phenomenal net-minding of Rookie Earl Robertson, who shut out the aggressive, dangerous New York Rangers for the second time, 3 to 0, stood out as Detroit wound up a successful five-game defense of the 44-year-old cup before 14,102 madly cheering spectators last night.

Barry deflected Syd Howe's long drive past Dave Kerr, New York goalie, in the first period, passed to Johnny Sorrell for the second score in the second period, and before the final period was three minutes old, outskated Babe Pratt to fire a tremendous 30-foot drive that ended New York hopes.

Robertson, caught in a rain of pucks as the Rangers stormed into the attacking zone with five-man rushes in the last two periods, leaped, dove, fell prone and swung his stick to clear all shots.

Only one puck got past him, and the Rangers protested bitterly in the second period when referee Ag Smith refused to allow Pratt's goal which would have tied the score. Smith ruled play had stopped when Herbie Lewis was penalized for holding the Ranger.

The best the Rangers could get out of the argument was a penalty shot, and Robertson easily blocked Alex Shibicky's try.

When the final gong rang the exultant Red Wings hugged each other on the ice.

Crane Rolls a 725 For Third Place Tie

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Fifty-six more teams banged away at the leaders' positions in the American Bowling Congress, last night, with little success.

Top score was that of the Standard Tru-Age Beer five of Scranton, Penna. The team rolled up a 2921 total, 187 pins short of the leading figures, 3118 turned in by the Krakow Furnitures of Detroit, last Sunday.

Paul Crane of Montclair, N. J., was responsible for the only change in the individual events. He garnered 725 pins to tie William Knox of Philadelphia for third place.

Crane's scores of 246-224-255 assure him a slice of the prize money.

Individual Event

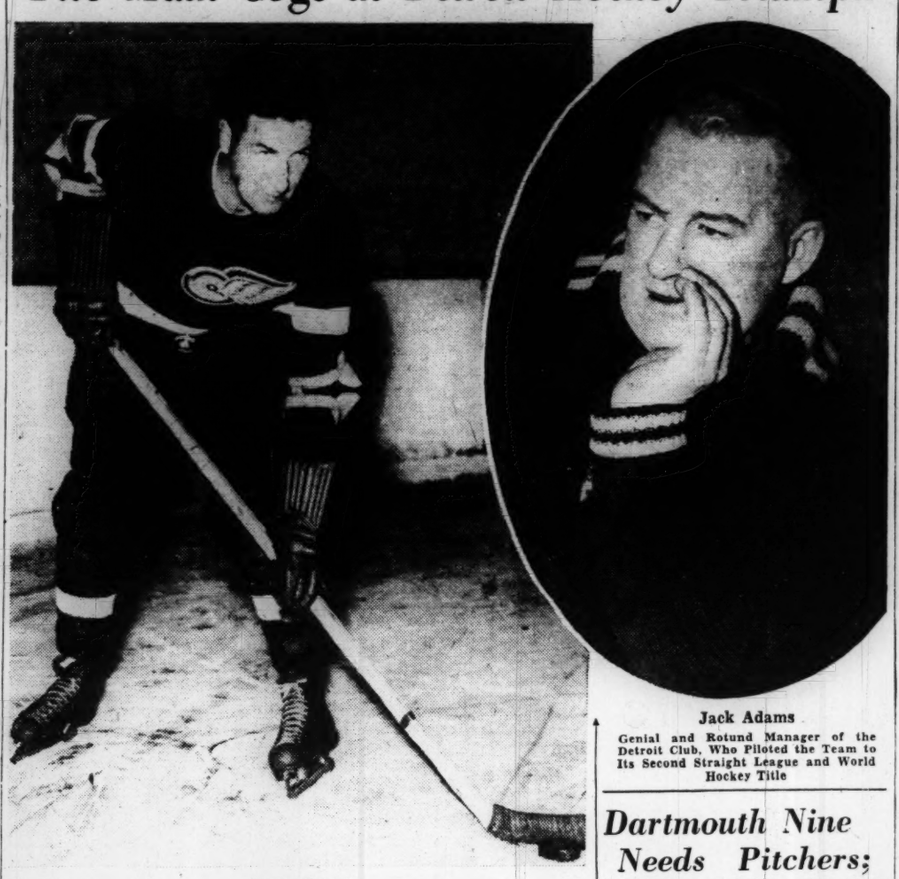
E. Soest, Santa Monica, Calif.	729
W. Ahnert, Elgin, Ill.	728
W. Knox, Philadelphia	725
Paul Crane, Montclair, N. J.	725
M. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.	719

Yacht Viking Wins In Bermuda Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 16 (AP)—William Miller's Viking yesterday won the final race of the open yachting series in Bermuda waters, taking the lead on the third leg of the 10-mile competition and holding it to the finish.

Viking crossed the finish line 43 seconds in front of the United States yacht Lulu sailed by Briggs Cunningham. Trailing in the four-boat race were Indian Scout and Herman Whiton's United States boat, Lightscout.

Two Main Cogs in Detroit Hockey Triumph



Marty Barry

Former Bruin, and Winner of the 1937 Lady Byng Trophy, Who Figured in All Three Goals of the Detroit 3-to-0 Victory Over Rangers to Win the Stanley Cup Last Night. Barry Scored Two and Assisted in Another

Jack Adams

Genial and Rotund Manager of the Detroit Club, Who Piloted the Team to Its Second Straight League and World Hockey Title

Boston Yachtsmen See Yankee Winning the Elimination Derby

By Harlan Trott

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Meet the next defender of the America's Cup. That just about sums up increasing expectations around Boston that Yankee will nail the New York Yacht Club flag to her lofty steel mast and go out to engage T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for the cup in the match races off Newport this summer.

Something more than sentiment figures in that growing optimism, too. Boston yachtsmen are beginning to sense that Gerard B. Lambert's trial horse is being groomed to win the elimination derby against the crack company of aspiring defenders, new and old, and so force the committee to select the old Boston favorite to turn back the big blue invader in the battle off Brenton's Reef next July.

We must admit the fly atop Yankee's truck is beginning to point that way, for several good reasons. First of all, Frank Paine has designed for her a new rig which on the face of it indicates that Yankee's afterguard means business. While the welders are still sticking Ranger's plates together at Bath Iron Works, and Endeavour II has only this week gone overboard at Camper and Nicholson's in Gosport, Eng., the Boston crowd has had their sloop cutting bowlines off Boston Lightship.

Fanning along off the outer reaches of Boston harbor in light southwesterlies yesterday, the Boston sloop was a picture of power and speed. She's got new sails to work in and that big jib-and-mainsail rig to test and so Yankee's crowd is hard at work. There is no doubt that Yankee will be far ahead of Ranger and the rest of the American aspirants when they fall in with one another for the first of the tune-up trials. Yankee has got the jump. Watch her go!

One thing the big and powerful Endeavour taught American yachtsmen in 1934 was that it would take a big and powerful boat to beat her, all other things being equal, which of course they weren't by any stretch of her amateur deckhands' imagination. Mr. Sopwith means business this time. He isn't leaving a rope yarn unturned to bring the America's Cup back to its port of embarkation. The American defender must be right or else the sixteenth match for the America's Cup is going to leave a vacant place in Tiffany's vaults.

Well, Yankee, is big and powerful. She's the heavy-weather champion of the yachting universe. She revels in rough going. But blow high or low, she is a better boat in any kind of going today than when she came so near to being selected as the 1935 defender. Commodore Lambert and Ray Hunt are certain to sail her for all she's worth. And Mr. Paine is a handy man to have hanging around the forward hatch when the kites are sheeted home in earnest.

It is still too early of course to do any predicting. The yachtyards between Gosport and Bath are crammed with unknown quantities. But if a little long-range luffing can be tolerated at this stage, we will go all the way out on the bowsprit by predicting that Yankee will be the next defender of the America's Cup.

Cleveland Purchases Kroner From Boston

CLEVELAND, April 16 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' reserve infielder troubles were apparently solved today with outright purchase of Johnny Kroner from the Boston Red Sox for an undisclosed sum.

Not only will the 28-year-old right-handed batter plug a gap which left the Tribe with only Boze Berger as a spare infielder last season, but he also may be in the opening-day line-up at Detroit Tuesday.

C. C. Slapnicka, vice-president and general manager of the Cleveland club, said "more than the waiver price of $7500" had been paid for the 215-pounder who batted .292 for the Red Sox last season, collecting 87 hits in 298 official trips to the plate.

Kroner went to Boston after clouting .325 for Syracuse of the International League in 1935.

Dollins Upsets Marshall In Mason-Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 16 (AP)—Al Marshall, of Cincinnati, topped Al Dollins yesterday in a surprising upset in the Mason-Dixon golf tourney.

Dollins, of Covington, Va., favorite and medalist, went down seven and five.

John C. Davison, of Long Meadow, Mass., defeated J. B. Ryerson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., two and one. Both players have two legs on the tourney trophy. Three victories are needed for permanent possession.

Richard D. Lunn, of Washington, D. C., nosed out Robert W. Knowles, Boston, with a birdie two on the 18th.

Maj. T. A. Harris defeated H. H. Blackburn three and two. Both are from Lewisburg, W. Va.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Washington (A) 5, Boston (N) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 7, Detroit (A) 4.
St. Louis (A) 8, Chicago (N) 2.
Chicago (A) 11, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 7, New York (N) 3.
New York (A) 17, Norfolk (PL) 7.

College Tennis Result

Virginia 6, Duke 3.

Dartmouth Nine Needs Pitchers; Ray Being Tried

HANOVER, N. H., April 16 (AP)—Problems are stronger than hopes on the Dartmouth campus as Coach Jeff Tesreau seeks to weld together the left-over scraps of a team that last season tied Harvard for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship.

Chief among the former major league pitcher's concerns is finding an able replacement for Red Olson, 1936 star who since has joined the Red Sox. The main step in his hunt for a nine-inning pitcher has been to shift Chunky Carl (Mutt) Ray, star football center, from first base to the pitcher's box.

Tesreau also is working with four righthanders—Fred Bruce, Roy Curtis, Francis Holland and Lud Pyrtek—and two southpaws, Reese Clifford and Ken Weidaw. None of them have shown anything starting as yet, but Jeff can be relied on to come up with an able staff before the season is long under way.

Len Viens, shifty halfback on the football team, appears to have a strangle hold on the first-string catching berth. His main rivals are Sophomores Bob Gibson and Joe Urban.

Charles F. Tesreau, the coach's son, and Osmo Linden, another sophomore, are leading the race for the first base portfolio. Capt. Ray Rayajczak and Brad Jenkins are fixtures at shortstop and third, respectively, with Lester Barrett and George McLaughlin warring over second.

Veterans dominate the outfield, where Tesreau can call on Eddie Casey, namesake nephew of the former Harvard football coach who quit the gridiron to concentrate on baseball; Ed Loveday and Howard Longley. Gordon Clark and Harrington Gates, varsity football players, and George Hanna are furnishing the principal competition.

Sabin Is Winner In Southern Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., seeded entry whose arrival was delayed until yesterday, won two matches as he attempted to catch up in the North and South tennis tournament.

He defeated Ed Kilduff of New York, 6—2, 6—3, and Byron Abels of Greensboro, 6—0, 6—1.

Late afternoon matches were postponed because of heavy rain.

In the second round of mixed doubles Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Bob Decker of Miami defeated Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., and Abels, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. Alice Burrage of Boston and Ed Degrey of Brooklyn advanced by default; Millicent Hirsch of New York and Mace Gwyer of Pelham, N. Y., defeated Barbara Nields of Cleveland and John Foreman of the University of North Carolina, 7—5, 6—3; Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. S. R. S. McClelland of Pinehurst and E. L. Tarshis of Montreal, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Hirsch and Gwyer also defeated Alice Burrage and Degrey, 6—2.

In the second round of men's doubles Ed Fuller of Salem, Mass., and Tarshis defeated Decker and Charles Spaulding, 6—2, 6—1; Archie Henderson and F. M. Farrell of the University of North Carolina defeated Merrimon Cuninggim of Nashville, Tenn., and Foreman, who is from Glenco, Ill., 6—3, 6—2; Martyn Buxby of Miami and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated Gwyer and Degrey, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

In a women's singles semi-finals, Miss Dean defeated Miss Hirsch, 6—4, 8—6.

Tilden Beats Richards

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 16 (AP)—William "Big Bill" Tilden defeated Vincent Richards yesterday in three sets, 6—0, 3—6 and 6—2. The match was played on the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club courts, where 11 years ago Richards, then an up-and-coming youngster, turned back Tilden, the national champion. In the doubles play, Tilden and Ohari Satoh, Japanese star, were paired against Richards and Alfred H. Chapin Jr. Tilden and Satoh took both sets, 6—3, 6—3.

College Baseball Results

East Stroudsburg 2, Providence 1.
Illinois 5, Bradley 0.
N. Y. U. 13, Brooklyn 2.
Wheaton 5, Iowa 3.

Hamilton School Is Canadian Entry In Penn Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Canada will be represented in their 43d annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, next Friday and Saturday, on Franklin Field, by Central Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont., according to Jamison Swarts, manager of the meet.

Capt. J. R. Cornelius, who coached the Canadian Olympic team in 1924 and who has been tutoring the institute track team for more than 15 years, wired the entry of his school in three important high school championship races, the 440, one- and two-mile events.

The team from across the border last competed in the relays in 1933. While they did not win any titles that year, the visitors finished well up in each of the races they competed in.

The Canadians have won a number of titles in the relays. In 1922, 1928, 1929 and 1932 the Hamilton boys won the mile championship race from the best among the American high schools. The medley championship was won in 1922, 1923, 1931 and 1932.

Ten athletes and the coach will be in the party that arrives here Sunday night. The squad will work out on Franklin Field on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It will be their first drill on a cinder path since last summer. Weather conditions are such at this time of the year in Hamilton that the athletes are forced to do their training on the sidewalks.

The visiting athletes include G. Knox, W. Gooch, L. Christopher, B. Kaplansky, N. Davidson, E. Sutherland, G. Furry, Harold Nixon, R. Carr and G. Eaton.

A late entry has also been received from Larry Snyder, coach of Ohio State. Four individuals were entered in the high jump, 120-yard hurdle invitation and the 400-meter hurdles.

David Albritton, co-holder of the world's record in the high jump of 6ft. 9¾in., will defend the title he won in last year's relays. He may compete against Forrest G. Towns in the 120-yard hurdles, an event in which he has been timed in 14.8s.

Robert Pettigrew, who has bettered 190 feet in the javelin throw; Samuel Devine, a high hurdler, and Kenneth Seitz, who plans to run in the 400-meter hurdles and the high hurdles, complete the entries from Ohio State.

Greenleaf Wins To Take Billiard Lead From Caras

World's Pocket Billiard Standing

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	7	3	84	6
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	6	3	77	10
Andrew Ponzi, New York	6	4	74	7
Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	6	4	59	11
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	5	79	11
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	6	5	70	5
Willy Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	5	95	3
Charles Seaback, Boston	5	6	55	15
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	43	23
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	4	7	43	23
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	7	51	22
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	8	54	8

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf, former 13-time title-holder, took over first place from defending champion Jimmy Caras in the world pocket billiards championships last night by downing Andy Ponzi of New York, 125 to 76, in 14 innings.

The victory left Greenleaf, former Chicagoan, with seven victories and three defeats in 10 starts, and one match left to play. Caras, who dropped an 18-inning, 125-63 decision to Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia earlier, fell to second place with six wins and three setbacks, with two matches left on his tournament schedule.

Ponzi, another former titleholder, who had been tied with Greenleaf, dropped to a third-place tie with Rookie Irving Crane of Rochester, N. Y., each with six wins in 10 starts.

Ponzi, who retired last year after winning the 1935 title, started well enough, but several scratches—three of them in a row, carrying a 15-point penalty—ruined his chances against Greenleaf.

Greenleaf went out in front with a high run of 62 in the sixth, and, after Ponzi pocketed 69 in the 11th, ran out the match with 13 in the 13th and 30 in the 14th.

International Amateur Ice League Proposed

MONTREAL, April 16 (AP)—George Slater, governor of the Montreal senior hockey group, said yesterday he planned to attend a conference in Toronto, Monday, which will consider proposals for an international amateur hockey league.

Herbie Mitchell and H. B. Sollenberger, of the Eastern Amateur League of the United States, will discuss the possibility of the league with Slater.

The movement for an international circuit results from a recent ruling of the A. A. U. of the United States, by which members of the Eastern Amateur League teams lost their A. A. U. membership. The A. A. U. had previously ruled players on the Baltimore Orioles of the league ineligible and extended the ruling to players meeting the Orioles in competition. The league finished its schedule and all members lost their standing.

Vines Net Victor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, hard-hitting Californian, whipped Fred Perry of England, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, last night before 3500 fans. It was Vines' 23d victory in 43 matches with Perry on their pro tennis tour. Vines' stroking in the first set stopped Perry, despite the latter's ability to return Vines' service. The American had little trouble winning the second set. In another singles match Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, beat George Lott of Chicago, also in straight sets, 6—0, 7—5.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego	9	4	.692
Seattle	9	4	.692
Sacramento	8	5	.615
San Francisco	7	5	.583
Los Angeles	6	7	.462
Portland	5	7	.417
Oakland	4	9	.308
Missions	3	10	.231

Results April 15

Oakland 4, San Diego 3.
Portland 6, Los Angeles 5.
Seattle 16, Missions 3.
Sacramento 10, San Francisco 8.

And Talking of . . . X-Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

England . . . International Champion

LONDON—Not being a bird, I sometimes find it hard to be in two places at once. And it would be harder but for the readiness of Man Friday to throw aside his typewriter and filing cabinets, clamber over the stockade of what Mr. Defoe would no doubt have described as our rude encampment, and paddle off on journeys of his own.

Recently he took the boat all the way across the North Sea and, what time the young master saw England's Rugby Football team defeat the Scots at misty Edinburgh, he watched England's cross-country runners scamper to victory at Brussels (Belgium) in the 1937 international championship at their arduous and peculiarly British sport. This was the English harriers' eighth victory in succession and their twenty-fourth since the international race, "le cross des six nations" as they say on the boulevards, was instituted in 1903.

As a matter of fact, only one country besides England has ever won the Lumley Shield, the trophy at stake in this contest, and that country—France—might well have enjoyed another success at Brussels if Mohamed Ben Larbi had reproduced anything like the impressive form shown previously this season while winning the French national championship. Larbi, like El Ouafi, the Olympic Marathon champion of 1928, and one or two other outstanding colored runners who have carried the Tricouleur of France with distinction, is a lithe North African.

Had to Stop

The critics regarded him as certain, on paper, to finish among the first three in the race at Brussels. Indeed, they would not have been overcome with astonishment if he had won. He started in a very resolute, business-like manner and was well placed at the end of five miles. Then—alas for France's hope of victory!—he had to give up. You can see for yourself the exact significance of this occurrence if I reproduce here the order in which the competing nations finished, with their total points and the placings which earned the scores. Like this:

England—3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 18—55.
France—2, 8, 9, 14, 15, 22—70.
Belgium—6, 7, 11, 21, 25, 28—98.
Scotland—1, 17, 20, 23, 30, 31—122.
Wales—10, 16, 24, 35, 38, 39—162.
Northern Ireland—27, 29, 33, 36, 44, 45—214.

I have always been a doubtful sort of success at mathematics; but it seems clear from the above that Mohamed Ben Larbi's failure to finish among the first half dozen lost France just the 15 points that were England's margin of victory.

And now let us leave the story to our eye-witness, who, stripped of all noms de guerre, is revealed as one of the most active executive officials of the South London Harriers. Interviewed by the boss after what he described as "a jolly good weekend," Sydney Skilton said, "The English team and those who travelled with it were accorded a wonderful welcome by the Belgians. The young King of the Belgians attended the race, the famous Burgomaster Max of Brussels received us, and we were given a wonderful banquet."

Dramatic Affair

"The race itself was quite a dramatic affair, the individual hero being J. C. Flockhart, who described himself as the first real Scotsman who has ever been the first man home in this event. A Scot, J. Wilson, did break the tape before, at Belfast in 1920; but he had previously run for England."

"Flockhart covered the distance—9½ miles on a grass horse-race track with several obstacles but no "plough"—in 49m. 50.8s., and he showed fine generalship in the way he timed his accelerations. He ran comfortably in sixth position until halfway through the race and then he methodically passed the five men in front of him, timing his final spurt so well that he reached the finishing line with 60 yards or so to spare from A. Siccard, France."

"Flockhart received three awards to commemorate his feat—a medal, the 'Maisons-Lafitte' Trophy (which he will hold for 12 months) and a special plaque bearing the Belgian King's head in relief."

Ginty English Star

"The star turn on the English team was James Ginty, who ran so determinedly in his first "international" that he took third place and was England's first man home. Ginty is a soldier, in the Coldstream Guards, and he thrives on hard running. He has done more racing this season than any other member of the English side. In the five weeks preceding the international he won two Army competitions, was up among the leaders when a lost trail caused the abandonment of the South of England championship, and he took third place in the English National."

The National, as its name implies, is "the" race in the British season. And it was won this year, as last, by the Birchfield Harriers, of Birmingham, for the 16th time out of a possible 18 since the World War and for the 27th since the contest was inaugurated in 1877. The first man home in this year's race, at Stratford-on-Avon, was H. D. Clark, of the York Harriers, who negotiated a water-logged course of 10 miles in 60m. 19s. He had a terrific struggle with R. V. Draper, of the Hinckley Technical College. The difference between their times after 10 miles, if you please, was precisely two seconds!

Good Packing

The Birchfield men, as usual, owed their success to good packing. They supplied the occupants of 8th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th and 25th positions, winning by four points from the Belgrave Harriers, the only South of England club that has won the race since the war. The "Bels" were victorious in 1935. Ignoring the placings of people who were individual entrants and not members of teams, Belgrave totaled 94 points to Birchfield's 90.

Both the "international" and the "national" races were decided on horse-race courses. Which, so many people think, cannot provide real tests of cross-country racing at all, since they lack the things that made the sport quite different from all other forms of running—the hills, the dales, the stiles, the ploughland, the lanes, the streams, the hedges, the meadows. In short, the rapid alternation of these features which makes up a typical South of England harriers' trail.

A race-course (being an enclosure) does, however, have one important advantage over "open" country—it enables the race promoters to charge admission money, to take a "gate." And in these commercial days,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"A sport can't keep going without a gate."

New Grid Coaches Added at Harvard

New members of the Harvard football coaching staff are John W. Wood, the assistant varsity backfield coach; James Draper, the junior varsity backfield coach, and George Hedblom and Latta McCray, freshman coaches. In his recommendations to the Athletic Committee, Head Coach Harlow also returned Neil Stahley to the freshman squad as head coach, a position he filled two years ago. Last fall, Stahley was field coach on the varsity team. Henry Lamar returns to the junior varsity squad as head coach after a year with the freshmen. He was head coach of the 1935 junior varsity team.

Of the newcomers to the staff, Wood is graduating from the University of Pittsburgh in June, having played three years as a wing and tail back at Pittsburgh.

Draper of the junior varsity staff was backfield coach at Western Maryland last fall.

McCray, the freshman line coach, played three years at Dartmouth as a varsity guard. His junior year he called the signals for the Dartmouth team from the running guard position. Hedblom played a varsity halfback position for three years at Harvard and is graduating in June.

Hockey Playoffs

By the Canadian Press

Stanley Cup Finals
(Best of Five Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Detroit Red Wings	5	3	2	9	8
New York Rangers	5	2	3	8	9

(Detroit wins Stanley Cup.)

N. H. L. Championship
(Best of Five Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Detroit Red Wings	5	3	2	13	8
Montreal Canadiens	5	2	3	8	13

(Detroit wins championship.)

Stanley Cup Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)
Second-Place Playoff

	P	W	L	F	A
Montreal Maroons	3	2	1	8	6
Boston Bruins	3	1	2	6	8

(Boston eliminated.)
Third-Place Playoff

	P	W	L	F	A
New York Rangers	2	2	0	5	1
Toronto Leafs	2	0	2	1	5

(Toronto eliminated.)
Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
New York Rangers	2	2	0	5	0
Montreal Maroons	2	0	2	0	5

(Maroons Eliminated)

Hamilton Elects Sullivan

CLINTON, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Eugene L. Sullivan Jr., Seneca Falls, was elected today to captain the 1937-38 Hamilton College basketball team. Sullivan is president of the junior class.

Katherine Rawls Again Is Winner; Sets New Record

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, the 19-year old aquatic marvel from Miami Beach, Fla., who looks about 14, successfully defended her national women's indoor A. A. U. 100-yard breaststroke title last night, and set a new record in doing it.

The boyish-appearing Florida Miss, who has designs on two more individual championships by tomorrow night, came from behind last night in the breaststroke as she did Wednesday night in again winning the 300-yard individual medley crown. She trailed Doris Brennan of Providence, R. I., and Harriet Vance of Peoria, Ill., until the final length of the pool, then opened up with a sizzling finish to win by about a yard over Miss Vance.

Her time was 1m. 18.5s., shaving one-tenth of a second off the meet mark she established in the Lake Shore Athletic Club pool last year. Miss Brennan was third, with Doris June Krause, a youngster from Milwaukee, in fourth place.

The championship gave Miss Rawls a grand total of 23 since she started swimming in title competition, two more than Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, former backstroke champion, and Helene Madison, Seattle, Wash., freestyle star five years ago.

The parade of successful defending champions was broken when Arlite Smith of the Lake Shore Club took the low board diving title from her teammate, Marion Mansfield. Miss Mansfield got away to a poor start, missing on her first dive, and never was able to make up ground on Miss Smith. The new champion collected a point total of 128.55, to 116.05 for Miss Mansfield. Barbara Cook of Indianapolis, was third with 106.22, and Jeanne Hershberger of Columbus, Ohio, was fourth at 105.99.

The Washington A. C. of Seattle, with Jean Kolinski, Betty Lea, Doris Buckley and Olive McKean Mucha, as its lineup, won its third straight 400-yard freestyle relay in 4m. 19s. The Columbus A. C. four of Pattie Taylor, Martha Cohagen, Esther Miller and Terry Arthur, outfinished the Lake Shore A. C. first team for second, with the Lake Shore second team fourth.

Miss Rawls' Miami Beach Club and the Lake Shore Club were tied for the team championship race at 14 points, with the Washington A. C. third at 11. Following in order were the Columbus A. C., 10; Shawnee Country Club, Chicago, and Peoria, Ill., Country Club, 5 each; Detroit A. C., 3; Indianapolis A. C., and Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., 2 each, and Milwaukee A. C. 1.

Jimmy Wilson Trades Bowman for Browne

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Wilson, of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, announced last night the club had traded Pitcher Joe Bowman to the Pittsburgh National League team in exchange for First Baseman Earle Browne.

Browne, on option from the Pirates, played the outfield and first base for the Minneapolis team, of the American Association, last year and had a batting average of .328. He slammed thirty-five home runs in 155 games and ranked fourth among the A. A. home run hitters. Browne bats and throws left-handed.

The Phillies obtained Bowman from the New York Giants two years ago in exchange for Outfielder George Davis.

Manager Wilson said Browne will report to the Phillies tomorrow and will play first base in the fourth game of the city series against the Athletics.

The acquisition of Browne fills a vacancy at first base caused by the refusal of Dolph Camilli to sign his 1937 contract. Camilli has been the regular first baseman for the last 2½ years.

Amusements

BOSTON

Colonial Theatre 106 Boylston St. Phone DEV. 7605
Four Weeks Only—Eves. 8:15, Mats. 2:15. Seats for All Performances Now at Box Office
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tonight—"IOLANTHE"
Tomorrow Mat., 17th, "The Mikado." Eve., 17th, "The Gondoliers." Mon. Eve., 19th, "The Gondoliers." Tues. Eve., 20th, "Ruddigore." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 21st, "The Mikado." Thurs. Eve., 22nd, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." Fri. Eve., 23d, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat., 24th, "Iolanthe." Sat. Eve., 24th, "Patience." Mon. Eve., 26th "Cox & Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Tues. Eve., 27th, "The Mikado." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve., 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1st, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat. May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado."
Prices. Eves. $1.10 to $2.20. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20

CHARLES BOYER JEAN ARTHUR
HISTORY is MADE at NIGHT
2nd Feature "WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG"
KEITH MEMORIAL now!

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Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known
Max Gordon's Huge ★★★★ Musical Play
The Great Waltz
Down Town Box Office WILBUR Theatre
Eves. and Sat. Mats.: 55c to $2.20 Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.65, tax incl.

SHUBERT MAT. TODAY 2:30 EVENINGS 8:30
ALL SEATS RESERVED Good seats all shows 50c
FRANK CAPRA'S RONALD COLMAN LOST HORIZON
PRICES Eves. 50c-77c-$1-$1.50. Mats. 50c-77c-$1 (plus tax)

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT" A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TOM'W
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom, Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne, Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves. 55c to 2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to 1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to 2.20. Tax inc.

KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT FORCES AT WORK IN AMERICA! See "ARE WE CIVILIZED?"
The picture that startles and exposes sinister influences in operation in this LAND OF THE FREE.
REPERTORY THEATRE, 264 Hunt. Week Starting Apr. 18, 8:15 P.M.
Every Times Daily, 2, 4:15, 8:15, 10:20 P.M.
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FEDERAL THEATRE MARIONETTES
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DELIGHTFUL DINING ROOM
FAMOUS MEALS
Opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist

Business and Industry

Executive Declares Business Experiencing No Boom Yet

Commerce and Finance

General Motors' Interests May Get Midamerica Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street is awaiting swift decision in the race for control of the vast Van Sweringen rail interests for which a group headed by interests close to General Motors has been negotiating.

Reported withdrawal of a mid-western syndicate, which up to Thursday had been considered strongly in the bidding, apparently narrowed the field to the Motors bloc.

A series of swift developments indicated negotiations were near a head. Donaldson Brown, General Motors finance chairman and a director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said through his secretary he may have an announcement on the subject "one way or another" within a day or two.

Mr. Brown yesterday consulted Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) chairman of the Senate Railway Investigating Committee, concerning the proposal to purchase the controlling interest formerly held by George A. Ball in Midamerica Corporation, top holding company of the Van Sweringen realm.

Shortly after Mr. Brown's secretary had indicated a statement might be forthcoming soon, the Cleveland News quoted John A. Cloakley, who had been named as connected with the Mid-Western syndicate, as saying by telephone from Pittsburgh the syndicate had disbanded and was "out of the picture entirely."

Mr. Cloakley, an official of United States Corporation subsidiaries, had been reported persistently one of the top figures in the negotiations with trustees of the George and Frances Ball Foundation, charitable organization to which Mr. Ball recently turned over his holdings.

At Muncie, Ind., Mr. Ball, who made a fortune in the manufacture of fruit jars and with G. A. Tomlinson formed Midamerica to save control of their empire for the Van Sweringens, declined any comment on the negotiations.

Senator Wheeler, who has insisted that the Interstate Commerce Commission investigate any change in control of the road involved, indicated he planned to introduce shortly legislation to abolish or regulate holding company membership of railways.

With Brown in the negotiations, usually well-informed Wall Street sources thought, was Fred Fisher, Detroit capitalist and one-time General Motors official.

Promoted

Wide World

Rufus J. Wysor

Newly Elected President of the Republic Steel Corporation. Mr. Wysor Joined the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. in 1925; Went to Republic in 1930 as First Vice-President in Charge of Operations. Since September, 1935, He Has Been Executive Vice-President and General Manager

New York Central Quarterly Income Shows Sharp Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Company March quarter net income amounted to nearly $5,000,000 compared with net income of $8,933,000 for the entire year 1936, said Frederick E. Williamson, president in the company's annual report.

This result, he said, pointed to about 85 per cent a share on 5,889,796 shares of capital stock in the quarter. For 1936 the company earned $1.79 a share on 4,993,783 shares.

Central's 1936 operating revenues were $361,063,871, an increase of $51,033,100 over the previous year, Freight revenue totaled $257,714,419, an increase of $39,501,590.

The company carried 48,269,076 revenue passengers in 1936, an increase of 3,887,617, and revenues were $62,575,824, an increase of $7,284,954.

Concerning passenger business Mr. Williamson said:

"While the reductions in fares, together with the general improvement in business conditions, resulted in a very substantial increase in the number of passengers using rail service, it has not, however, reflected a proportionate increase in passenger revenues."

An increase of $31,632,981 in 1936 operating expenses was accounted for Mr. Williamson said, by a more extensive program of maintenance, increased volume of traffic handled, increased costs of fuel and other materials and a rise in payrolls incident to restoration of pay cuts.

Mr. Williamson reportaed an increase in rental payments to Central by hotels and apartment houses located in Grand Central Terminal area, in New York, reflecting improvement in their earnings.

Brokers' Loans Off During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,076,000. The week ended Wednesday, and the total rerpesented a decrease of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago otaled $1,047,000,000.

Distribution follows:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	$1,004,000,000	$1,008,000,000
Outside New York City	72,000,000	73,000,000

Equitable Life New Business Up 31 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, reported new business paid for during March, excluding revivals, additions and all annuities, totaled $55,562,216, an increase of 31 per cent over March, 1936.

The new business for the first quarter, exclusive of revivals, additions and annuities, totaled $127,526,000, a gain of 20 per cent over the first three months of 1936.

Equity Corp. Net Asets Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Equity Corporation, an investment company, reported as of March 31, indicated net assets equivalent to $3.19 a share of common stock. Net assets per common share on Dec. 31, 1936, were $3.12.

Business Is Not Yet Out of Slump, Avers Col. Ayres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company declared in the current issue of the bank's bulletin that talk of measures to prevent a business boom and greater federal power to check commodity price increases are a "kind of locking of the stable before the family horse has even been acquired."

"The truth is that we not only have no business boom but we have not as yet definitely emerged from the depression," Colonel Ayres contends. "The expansion of bank credit loans so far in this recovery period has been non-speculative in nature, and so moderate in volume as to be almost minute. The exceptionally rapid price advances have been in commodities of international trade."

Discussions Baneful

"The present discussions are baneful because they divert our attention and our efforts away from the three economic problems which really are of pressing urgency," Colonel Ayres continues. "These are the reduction of unemployment, the balancing of the Federal budget and the restoration of harmony in labor relations.

"At present our volume of industrial production is about as large as it was just before the depression, but we have now about seven million more people in the population than we had then, so the per capita output is smaller. Our national income, our railroad freight traffic, and our department store sales are all about 20 per cent lower now than just before the depression. New construction is running about half of what it was ten years ago.

Business Below Normal

"The chief reason why about 15 per cent or more of our workers are idle is that general business, including industry, agriculture, trade and transportation, is still 15 per cent or more below normal."

Col. Ayres declared that there is little ground for the fear that the recent sharp advances in wholesale prices may result in calling a halt to business recovery, as expressed in current economic discussion.

"The price advances are dangerous because they may run too fast and too far, and they may produce increases in the retail prices of the cost of living, but it is not probable that they will result in any serious check in the advance of recovery in the near future," he asserts.

$119,000,000 Federal Bonds Bought In March by Reserve

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported its net government security purchases aggregated $119,553,000 during March. Coincidentally, the Federal Reserve Board announced it acquired $28,000,000 of federal bonds during the week ended April 14.

The Treasury statement was the first disclosure of the extent of government trust fund investment in federal obligations during March. Last month, federal securities moved erratically, sliding to lows for the year on several days.

The Treasury purchases, a new high for a single month, compared with $5,000,000 in February and $32,000,000 in March a year ago.

The report followed an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau that the Treasury would begin Monday a series of $50,000,000 weekly bill issues.

The week ended April 14 was the second since the board started buying federal obligations to maintain an "orderly" market. The week's acquisitions brought aggregate holdings to $2,487,000,000, a three-year high.

The board reported a $190,000,000 increase in member bank excess reserves during the week to $1,630,000,000.

The rise was accounted for in part by a $163,000,000 decline in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Withdrawal of these deposits sent them into channels of business and trade, through which they flowed into member banks, bolstering the latter's supply of idle funds.

Another factor increasing excess reserves during the week was a $4,000,000 drop in money in circulation, representing a backflow into the banks in this amount.

Gold stock climbed $105,000,000 to a new $11,697,000,000 peak.

During the week ended April 14 member bank reserve balances increased $217,000,000.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $465,000,000 on April 14, an increase of $104,000,000 for the week.

Gold Inflow Speculative; End To Movement Is Not in Sight

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some opinion in Wall Street has it that the gold-price flurry is by no means over. The profit on gold shipments to this country is still high, indicating reluctance on the part of some banks to take a chance on moving gold despite the unusual spread. Ordinarily this spread is approximately equal to the interest cost of the money temporarily tied up in the shipment, and at present, with money rates low, the spread is naturally small. It has expanded slighty recently on account of the rise in short-term interest rates, but since the $30-for-gold rumor got around it has widened even further, and some of the expansion still remains.

The current swelling volume of gold shipments to this country is a minor demonstration of the perverse nature of the gold standard. If gold were a good, democratic, plebeian commodity like pig iron or perilla oil, a rumored or impending drop in the price would echo back to the production sources and slow down the supply. As it is, however, the speculative movement of gold in and out of the old sock so far outweighs the routine movement from producer to ultimate "consumer," that rumors of a drop from $35.00 to $30.00 merely aggravate the flow.

Rumors Increase Gold Flow

While New York banks are hesitating to buy gold for fear of shipping losses, those who can sell it abroad for anything near the $35.00 price are hastening to do so to get under the tape. The rumor, therefore, instead of slowing down the flow, has, by and large, probably accelerated it. It is probable, though not provable, that sophisticated owners of gold caches in Europe, particularly in London, have been awakened to a keen realization that they had better reach for the $35.00 while the reaching is good, lest the benevolent United States Treasury, despite the denials of the Administration, stop buying as it stopped buying silver in December, 1935.

Moreover, there is the very likely possibility that any mild mark-down of the price, say to $34, $33—or even to $30—might still accelerate the flow of gold from owners who might take such alarm as to sell quick in fear of a still further cut.

That the gold flow is swelling is shown by the following increases in the inactive gold fund:

	Amount Held (millions)	Half-month Increase (millions)
Dec. 31	$26.5	†$26.5
Jan. 15	79.0	52.5
Jan. 30	126.5	47.5
Feb. 15	166.0	39.5
Feb. 27	204.6	38.6
March 15	266.3	61.7
March 31	342.5	76.2
April 14	465.0	122.5

†10 days.

World Gold Dehoarding Flow

Expectation in the Street is that the last has by no means been heard of Administration efforts to head off this influx, either by a cut in the price of gold or by outright abandonment of Treasury gold purchases.

In fact, there have been numerous hints from reputable economists in the last year that something ought to be done about our accumulation of gold. A book by Dr. Charles O. Hardy of the Brookings Institute on "Have We Too Much Gold?" was published in the last few months. An article on the same theme appeared on this page by Philip Brown, also of the Institute. The "American Banker" came out editorially on Wednesday morning of this week with a recommendation that the price of gold be inched down, apologizing for the contradiction between this suggestion and its opposition to the Warren rubber price for gold in the fall of 1933.

The current influx of gold is notably different from those of recent years in that it is not coming, except perhaps for the Russian gold, out of distressed central banks, like the Netherlands Bank, the Bank of Belgium, or the Bank of France. It is coming out of bank vaults and mattresses—the reverse of the world-wide hoarding movement which began when the depression got under way.

It passes understanding why economists continue trifling with ephemeral suggestions about coping with the perverse speculative movements of gold. Except for a minor demand for gold in the arts and jewelry trades, the supply and demand for gold, as it appears at treasuries, mints, and central banks, is entirely speculative. Gold goes into hoarding in the speculative hope of a quick profit and it comes out for the same reason.

Gold Standard "Worst"

This speculative movement of gold is always perverse. Ever since credit institutions developed 400 years ago, gold has ricochetted down the business cycle, driving the bottoms lower and the tops higher. It has been like a cargo piled on the deck of a ship, giving it a high center of gravity and accentuating the rolls to either side. It sometimes seems as if gold standard economic theory is a body of doctrine without memory or historical perspective.

When business and commerce get in difficulties, the embarrassing speculative demand for gold for hoarding purposes is accelerated; when business and commerce prosper, then the speculative supply of dehoarded gold returns. As a mechanism the gold standard is like a steam or gas engine maliciously designed, with the intake and exhaust valves reversed. When the steam enters the chamber of a reciprocating engine, it drives the piston forward and automatically shuts off the intake value and opens the exhaust valve.

When gold enters the reserves of a credit system, it expands credit and drives prices forward—but instead of shutting off the intake, it opens it wider. With each reciprocating movement the piston tends to be driven through the cylinder head. Naturally, it has to be "managed." The engineer has to get out of the cab with every turn of his drive-wheels and tinker with the valve rod and the slide valve. The economists stand around and advise him.

In short, the price of gold is always too high in good times, and too low in hard times, and nobody ever knows exactly what to do about it.

Under the circumstances, the persistent preoccupation of alert and informed economists trying to explain how to operate the gold standard is neither orthodox, nor heterodox, but a paradox. Explanations of this worst possible standard without reference to its intractable, untoward, and contrary nature, are like descriptions of the starry heavens in terms of the Ptolemaic theory—incredibly complicated and hopelessly involved. (In Revolutionary days, Harvard College admitted the Copernican theory as "practical," but continued to teach the Ptolemaic theory as "true.")

Little Change Seen For Wool Pricess

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said domestic wool prices probably will show little change from the present high level during the early part of the current marketing season.

Changes later, the bureau announced, will depend largely upon the demand for wool from domestic manufacturers and on price changes in foreign markets when the new "southern hemisphere" selling season opens next fall.

Wool supplies in the United States on March 1 were reported slightly larger than on the corresponding date last year because of recent large imports, but below the average of recent years.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and subsidiaries reported for quarter ended March 31 consolidated net profit of $316,126, equal to 52 cents a share on capital stock. This compared with $197,016 or 34 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Pennsylvania May Borrow $95,000,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company empowered its directors to add $95,000,000 to the company's indebtedness whenever the additional financing is needed.

The action will be submitted to a formal stock vote April 17. Officers of the company gave no indication how soon the board may exercise the authority granted or for what purpose the additional funds would be used, if acquired.

With unused previous authorizations, the board now is authorized to add $98,234,300 to the company's debt.

Weston Shipments Up 26 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—E. F. Weston, president, told stockholders at annual meeting of Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation that shipments in the first quarter of the year were about 26 per cent ahead of the like quarter in 1936 and indicated profits for the period were well ahead of last year. March incoming orders exceeded those of March last year by 48 per cent, he said.

World Business Barometer Is Set 'Fair,' Says League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The economic barometer which the League of Nations holds up each month to the world, shows, according to the Geneva Bulletin of Statistics for March, 1937, that the weather is set fair.

According to the League indices of world industrial activity, manufacturing production in 1936 was 15 per cent greater than in 1935 and 11 per cent greater than in 1929. The manufacturing index for the world apart from the U. S. S. R. remained on an average for 1936 some 4 per cent below its average for 1929, but by December, 1936, had risen more than 4 per cent above that year's average. Industrial recovery has, on the whole, the Bulletin shows, advanced further in Europe than in North America.

Most Nations Gain

As compared with 1935 all countries for which indices are available with the exception of Greece, show an increase of industrial activity during 1936. The increase was particularly great in the U. S. S. R. (more than 30 per cent), in Hungary (18 per cent), the U. S. A. (16.5 per cent), Czechoslovakia (15 per cent), Germany and Estonia (about 13 per cent). In Canada, Norway and the United Kingdom the increase amounted to about 10 per cent, in Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium to about 8.5 per cent, in Finland, Austria and Japan to 6.5 per cent and in Chile and France to about 5 per cent.

During the months following the devaluation (October, 1936, to January, 1937,) as compared with the same period a year ago industrial activity increased in France by 3.8 per cent and in the Netherlands by 26.4 per cent.

Some Exceed 1929

In a number of countries the industrial activity in 1936 exceeded the high level of the year 1929, leaving aside the exceptional development in the U. S. S. R., where industrial production, according to the Bulletin, has increased by 300 per cent since 1929, the highest level is reached (according to the latest monthly or quarterly figures available in each case) by Japan with a 65 per cent increase, followed by Greece (47-48 per cent), Finland 42 per cent), Chile, Denmark and Sweden (31-36 per cent), the United Kingdom, Norway, Hungary, Roumania and Estonia (23 to 30 per cent) and Germany (10 to 14 per cent).

In the United States the 1929 average was reached or slightly exceeded in December, 1936, but production again receded a little in January, 1937, as a result of floods and labor disputes.

During the last months of 1936 or January, 1937, industrial production still fell short of the 1929 average by some 5 to 6 per cent in Canada and Czechoslovakia, 8 per cent in the Netherlands, 11 to 13 per cent in Belgium, 18 to 20 per cent in Austria and Poland and by 28 per cent in France.

General Electric Orders Up 78 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Schenectady, N. Y., April 16

General Electric Company reports orders received in the first quarter amounted to $105,747,030, compared with $59,569,879 in the same quarter of 1936, an increase of 78 per cent.

This was the largest first quarter in the history of the company.

General Motors Overseas Sales Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during March totaled 32,172 units, a decrease of 1.9 per cent from March last year.

In the first quarter of 1937, sales of 86,657 represented a new high for that period, and an increase of .4 per cent over the volume in the first quarter of 1936. For the 12 months through March, 1937, sales totaled 325,124 units—an increase of 7.9 per cent over the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

The figures include the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English, and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Investment Banks Set Up Own Code Of Fair Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Members of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., have been sent proposed rules of fair practice which have received the tentative approval of its executive committee. There are 1710 members and the organization has been setting up a nation-wide self-regulatory organization.

The rules were in essence a code of business ethics calling upon each member to maintain a high standard of commercial honor in the investment banking business. These regulations are separate from those that the Securities and Exchange Commission is preparing for the regulation of activities of the over-the-counter market.

The conference directed attention to the fact that its own tentative rules do not at this time cover disclosure of the capacity, whether as dealer or broker, in which the member has acted; discretionary accounts, and investment counsel.

"Rules on these subjects," the conference stated, "have been purposely omitted because the Securities and Exchange Commission soon will promulgate rules dealing with all three of these subjects.

James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, commenting on the proposal of the conference, said today:

"The commission has frequently expressed its sympathy with efforts to achieve through self-regulation greater protection for investors who buy and sell in our over-the-counter markets, so I am naturally glad to learn of this effort by the Investment Bankers Conference to demonstrate its efficacy. The field for effective work of this character designed to elevate standards of business conduct, to achieve self-discipline, and to bring about general recognition of the grave responsibilities of those engaged in the investment banking and securities business, is extensive. I shall follow this phase of the work of the conference with keen interest."

Various angles which are not brought within the scope of the rules which the conference proposes to adopt as its own in regard to over-the-counter rules are covered by those that the SEC is preparing.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	940,900
1937 vol. to date	177,554,046
1936 vol. to date	200,288,893

Market Declines Following Drop In Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—A world-wide break in commodity prices helped to inspire selling of leading stocks today and many leaders retreated fractions to two or more points. Little support was in evidence near the final hour.

A handful of specialty stocks bucked the general trend on favorable earnings statements.

Conspicuous on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Revere Copper, Homestake Mining, McKeesport Tinplate, Seaboard Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Pennsylvania, Pullman, and Canada Dry.

American Chain reached a new high for the year with a jump of more than six, but lost some of this later. Resistant were N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of California, and Westinghouse.

General Motors held its own as settlement of the company's Canadian labor controversy was believed near. Chrysler was lower. Transfers were around 1,200,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

Gains and losses were about evenly divided in today's bond market.

Fractional improvement was registered by Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Shell Union Oil 3½s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Edging a trifle lower on small turnover were American Telephone 3¼s, North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Walworth 4s.

The foreign list was steady and quiet with moderate gains in Cuban Public Works 5½s and Polish 8s contrasting with slight declines in Argentine 6s and German 5½s.

The United States Government group was mixed. Somewhat higher were Treasury 2½s, the 2¾s of 1947 and the 3¾s of 1956. The 2⅞s and the 3⅜s of 1943 were off around 5 -32s and 7-32s of a point, respectively.

World Wide Break Is Experienced In Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Led by the world wide break in grain prices most commodities, with the exception of rubber, declined sharply today.

In New York domestic producers lowered the price of copper ½ cent a pound to 15½ cents, bringing their quotation to the level established last week by the customs smelters. Export copper and copper futures declined as prices fell in the London metal exchange.

Cotton futures proved the exception to the rule with the impetus toward liquidation coming largely from abroad. Japanese interests, however, were said to be buying on the decline.

In other futures markets the fall in prices was said to be due more to the weakness of the grains than anything else. Hides lost .30 to .37 of a cent a pound, cocoa yielded .18 of a cent, silk was off 2 to 6 cents a pound and coffee quotations ranged from about unchanged to .09 of a cent down.

Rubber, in the face of figures showing March consumption was the heaviest on record, advanced by from .11 to .17 of a cent a pound.

Today's decline in the cotton market carried values down by approximately $5 to $6.50 a bale from the high level of two weeks ago. At that time the market had experienced a perpendicular advance of $10.50 to $11.50 over a period of six weeks.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Dealings in today's stock market were on a smaller scale but prices held steady. Liquor and oil issues were in fair demand at higher prices. Industrials and tobaccos also were fairly active.

Paris: Banking and electrical shares closed firm in today's Bourse, while the remainder of the list was mixed.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 6 to 20 points, being influenced by weakness in overseas markets and easiness in other commodities. Stop orders were uncovered and demand was poor.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.91⅛	$4.90⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.92	4.90⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0446½	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2280	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$
Sweden—krona	.2531	.2530	.4537
Norway—krone	.2467	.2466	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2192	.2191	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0360	.0360	$
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—penso	.1930	.1930	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—pesos	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2860	.2855	.8440
India—rupee	.3712	.3706	.6180
Java—florin	.5509	.5508	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2981	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0012⅛	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	Apr 15
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	75	75	75	
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
36	30½	Addressog (1)	5	32	32	32	— ½
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3	3	3	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	19	75¾	74⅜	75	+ ½
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅜	13¼	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Allegheny	37	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
58¼	4⅜	Alleg pf xw	3	53⅜	53	53⅜	Apr 14
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	53	53	53	Apr 14
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	—2
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	4	39½	39	39	
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23	23	23	
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	240	237½	240	
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	14	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	14	18	17⅞	18	
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	82	82	82	Apr 15
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	26	68¼	67½	68¼	+ ¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	33	33	33	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	9	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	Apr 13
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	3	105¾	104	105¾	+ ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	91½	91½	91½	+ ¾
41⅜	26½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	2	27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	15	60	59	59¾	— ¼
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	12	104¾	103½	103½	—1¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr 12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	61	60¾	60¾	¼
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr 15
91	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	26	95	90	93¼	+4½
135⅛	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	139	135½	139	+7
105⅛	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	101	101	Apr 14
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	20	20	20	— ¾
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	4	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	28¼	28	28	Apr 15
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	15	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 14
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	27	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	1	50	50	50	Apr 15
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	7	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ½
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Apr 15
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr 15
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	17	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+1⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	4	4	4	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	9	25	24½	24¾	+ ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	14	16½	15½	15½	—1
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	51	50	51	+ ¾
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	115¼	115	115	Apr 15
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	3	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	2	56	56	56	—2
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	17	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	67	66¾	67	— ¾
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	55⅞	55⅜	55½	— ⅜
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	46	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	46	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	54	91⅞	90⅜	91¾	—1
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	140	139½	140	Apr 15
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	59¾	59¼	59¼	Apr 15
73¼	57	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	16	58	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	10	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	Apr 15
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	49⅛	48¼	49⅛	+ ¼
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133¾	133¼	133¼	Apr 15
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	23⅞	22½	23⅞	+1⅞
187	167¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	168⅛	167¼	167¼	— ¼
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	6	82½	82	82	— ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	8	84¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	Apr 13
20⅜	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	15	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr 15
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	69	69	69	
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 10
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L&S	20	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	4	62½	62½	62½	—2½
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	177	57⅛	56	56⅜	—1⅝
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	—2½
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42	42	42	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 10
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.15g)	119	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 12
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	14	63	62¾	62⅞	
16¼	13⅜	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	5	13	13	13	— ¼
24¾	18½	Asso Dry Gds	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (13¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (2)	2	51⅜	51½	51½	
106	90	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	18	81½	80	81	½ +1
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	3	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	5	48¾	48	48¾	+1¼
29	23	Atl G&WI 1pf	1	25½	25½	25½	Apr 15
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Apr 15
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	12	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅞
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	Apr 13
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	51	51	51	
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	79	79	79	—1
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¾g)	5	15	15	15	Apr 14
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	4	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	86	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	129	7⅝	7	7⅛	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	112	112	112	
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	114	114	114	+2
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	65	36¾	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅜
47¾	53⅜	Balt & O pf	6	41	40¾	41	—1½
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 13
43⅛	25⅞	Barber Co	13	38	37⅝	38	
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29⅜	29	29	— ⅞
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	27	32½	31⅞	32¼	— ⅜
20¼	10⅛	Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	27	26¾	26¾	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	102⅝	103½	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	3	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅝	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	18	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
23¾	20⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	3	21	20¾	21	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	5	56¼	56	56	—1
105½	73	Beth Stl	65	92¼	91	91¼	— ½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
129½	120	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	— ½
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	57½	56	57½	+2½
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	4	32	31¼	32	1
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	7	40½	39	39	—1⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	44¼	44¼	44¼	Apr 15
28	5⅜	Borden (1.60)	20	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	7	81	80⅛	80⅜	— ⅞
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Apr 15
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
23¼	16⅜	Bridgeport B (.60)	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	18	46¾	46	46	— ½
53⅞	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ¼
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1
53	37⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	50	38	36	36½	—1⅜
102¼	96⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	98½	88½	88½	—8¼
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
50	45¼	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46½	46¾	46¾	Apr 15
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	20¾	20½	20½	
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	14	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
45¼	14¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	39	38	38⅜	— ⅝
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	59	57½	56¼	56¾	+1¼
35⅝	30⅛	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	21	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¾
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Apr 15
39	27	Bush T T& deb	4	33¾	33¾	33⅝	Apr 13
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	9	16	15⅞	16	
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	32½	32	32	Apr 15
9½	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	6	27½	27	27	— ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	9	42	40¾	40¾	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅛	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	12	15⅜	14⅜	14¾	— ½
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31⅜	31	31	— ¾
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	117	35⅝	33½	33⅞	—1
17¼	14	Canad Pac	56	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
61½	49¼	Cann Mills (½g)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅞	16⅞	1 ⅞	Apr 15
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
176½	138	Case (J I)	5	160½	160	160½	+ ½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	90	89¾	90	+1½
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	116	38¾	37⅞	37½	—1½
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	110	110	110	
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	35	35	35	
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	24	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
41¾	33	Cent R R N J	3	31¾	31	31	—1
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	*7	74¼	72	72	—2
73⅜	64¼	Certain-teed	11	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	12	60	59½	59½	— ¾
48	38	Checker Cab	1	38	38	38	Apr 14
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	34	61⅜	60¾	61⅜	+ ⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	95	93⅝	95	+1⅝
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	3	85	83½	85	+1½
4¾	3¾	Chi & E Ill	4	4	4	4	Apr 15
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	11	11	11	
3⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Chi Gt West	2	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
18¼	13⅛	Chi Gt W pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	28	28	28	Apr 13
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	1	27½	27½	27½	
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	7	62¼	62¼	26¼	—1¼
3⅜	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
8¾	8¾	C R I P 6% pf	3	7	6½	7	+ ¾
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
27¼	2⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
22⅛	18	Chick Cot Oil	2	19	18	18	
15⅜	12¼	Childs Co	12	14¼	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	119¾	Chrysler (1½g)	81	118	115¾	116	— ¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	7	20¼	20	20	
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	5	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	35¾	35½	35½	— ½
42¼	33	Clev Gra Br (½g)	8	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	92	92	92	Apr 14
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	12	163	160	160	Apr 14
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 13
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	14	58⅞	58	58⅞	+ ⅞
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&E (.20g)	47	15	14½	14¾	— ⅜
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	95	94½	95	Apr 14
39½	32⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	35½	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 14
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	60¼	59¾	59¾	— ¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	103⅝	103½	103½	
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	68	67	67	—1¼
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 15
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	19	17⅞	17	17	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Com'with & Sou	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75⅜	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	57½	57½	57½	Apr 15
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅜
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	2	6	16	16	Apr 14
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	4	14	13¾	14	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	5	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
40⅞	38½	Con Edis (½g)	29	39¾	38⅞	39	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅝
5¾	4¼	Con Film	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	11½	11¼	11¼	Apr 15
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	100	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 12
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	8	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅜	Con Text	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	20⅜	Cont Corp (1.20)	18	36½	34⅞	35	—1
37¾	27⅜	Cont Bak A	13	30	29½	29½	— ½
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
109¾	100	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102	100	100	Apr 8
69¼	55½	Con Can (3)	19	57⅞	56½	56⅞	—1⅛
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Issues and Corporate Liens Easier—Curb Is Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
34 4¼s 47-52	114.9	114.6	114.9
4 3¼s 43-45	105.6	105.6	105.6
2 4s 44-54	110.4	110	110.4
4 3-4s 46-56	108.7	108.7	108.7
7 3¾s 40-43 June	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 3⅞s 43-47	105.23	105.22	105.22
2 2¾s 41-43 Mch	105.16	105.16	105.16
5 3¼s 44-46	105.8	105.4	105.4
4 3½s 46-49	103.25	103.18	103.25
4 3s 46-48	103.6	103.3	103.6
14 3s 51-55	102.20	102.16	102.20
27 2⅞s 55-60	100.26	100.19	100.26
19 2¾s 45-47	101.22	101.19	101.22
60 2¾s 48-51	100.7	100.3	100.7
43 2¾s 51-54	99.24	99.16	99.24
100 2½s 56-59	99.18	99.18	99.18
36 2½s 49-53	97.19	97.13	97.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

31 3s 47	102	102	102
70 3s 49	101.20	101.18	101.20

Home Owners' Loan

35 3s A52	101.5	101.4	101.5
77 2¾s 49	100.2	99.20	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
9 Alleghany 5s '44	98	97½	97½
5 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90¼	90¼
51 Alleghany 5s '50 st	65¼	64½	65
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	98	98
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	78¼	78	78
2 Am Ice 5½ '53	95	94½	94½
4 Am IGChem 5½s '49	106½	106	106½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
30 Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Am T & T 3½s '39	105	105	105
48 Am T & T 3¼s '61	98¼	98	98
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
21 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105¼	104⅞	105
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39	38¾	38¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	67¾	67¾	67¾
18 Arm Del 5s '55	96¾	96½	96½
6 Arm 4½s '39	102	27-32	
9 Armstrong Cr 4s '50	104	103½	104
47 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108¼	108½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	107	107	107
17 AT&SF 3s 1L 4s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 ACL cit 4s '52	94	94	94
12 A C Line 4½s 64	93⅝	93½	93½
6 A C Line 5s '65	103½	103¼	103½
16 A C L Sou & WI 5s '59	76	76	76
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	87½	87	87⅜
135 B&O 5s '96 F	86¾	86	86¾
12 B&O 5s 2000	86¾	86	86¼
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	77⅝	77	77
5 B&O 4s '48	107	107	107
10 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 B&O 5s W Va '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	104	104	104
19 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
24 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94½	94½
5 Bost&Me 4s '50	85½	85½	85½
4 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	81	81	81
6 Bost&Me 5s '55	87½	87	87
23 Blyn Edis 3¼s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
112 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	94¾	93	94
4 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¼
21 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	102	101	101
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106⅝	106½	106½
3 Buf Gen El 4⅛s '81	109	109	109
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103	103	103
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
4 Can Sou 5s '62	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	115¾	115½	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114	114	114
1 Can Uat 5s '69, Oct	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123¾	123⅝
6 Can Pac 5s '60	99½	99⅝	99½
12 Can Pac 4s '49	108	107½	108
5 Can P R R N J 5s '87	73	73	73
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	86¾	86¼	86¾
35 Chesap Corp 5s '47	138¼	137	137⅞
26 Ches Cohp 5s '44	122	121¼	122
33 C & O 3½s '96D	96¾	96	96½
2 C&O 4½s '92	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞
19 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¼	96	96¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56⅛	56½	56⅛
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	103⅜	103⅛	103½
5 CB&Q 4s '71 '49	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Can Pac 5s '54	111¾	111½	111½
13 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
18 Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	95¼	95¼
27 Caro C & O 6s '52	110	109¾	110
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Con Foundry 5s '41	109½	109	109
3 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	103	103	103
5 Cen Il E & G 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
25 Cen&Sq 5½s 'Ill '49	105	105	105
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	38½	38½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	36½	36½	36½
14 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	101¾	101¾	101¾
54 Chic Gt West 4s '59	44½	44	44
7 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 CM&StP 4½s '89C	63½	63½	63½
4 CM&StP 4¾s '89	64¼	64¼	64¼
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30⅜	29¾	30
71 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	31½	30¾	30¾
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	31½	31½	31½
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	20	19½	20
3 Chi&NW4½s2037C	30¾	30½	30½
10 Chi & NW 3¼s '87	40¼	40¼	40¼
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A	22	21½	22
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13	13	13
25 C R I & P 4s '88	27½	27½	27½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
10 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106½	106½	106½
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	104½	104½	104½
3 Ch Nn Sta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100¾	100½	100½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102½	102½	102¼
9 Childs Co 5s '43	90¾	90½	90⅝
8 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	99½	99¼	99¼
13 CCC & StL 5s '63D	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
41 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96	95½	96
20 ClevNnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102	102
1 Col F & I 5s '43	106	106	106
25 Col & So 4½s '80	65	64¼	64¾
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102	101⅞	102
14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	102¼	102¾
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅝	101½	101⅝
12 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¼	105	105⅜
6 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	96	96	96
4 Comn R & L 4½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13 Con Edis 3⅜s '46	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
12 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	102	101¾	101¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	100¾	100¾	100⅝
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97½	97½	97½
6 Conutainer Cor 6s '46	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Container 5s 43	101½	101½	101½
16 Cont Can 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	55	55	55
17 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
1 Del P &L 4¼s '69	102	102	102
4 D & R G 4½s '36	31¼	31¼	31¾
1 D &R G West 5s '55	18½	18½	18½
4 D &R G W 5s'55Assd	18	17½	18
7 D&R G West 5s '78	27	27	27
10 D Moin & Ft Ds43stct	10	9¾	10
15 Det Edis 4s'61	112¾	112¼	112¾
13 Det Ed 4s'65	108⅞	108¼	108¼
1 Det Ed 3½s'66	102½	102½	102½
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	56	56	56
32 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	103¼	103¼	103⅜
1 El Auto Lit 4s'52	110	109¾	110
35 Erie rfg 5s'67	82¾	82½	82¼
7 Erie rfg 5s'75	82¾	82¼	82¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	83½	83½	83½
1 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	101½	101½	101½
7 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	15	15	15
9 Fla E Cst 5s'74	15¾	15¼	15½
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104	103¾	103¾
9 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s'51	100¾	100	100¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	90¾	90¾	90¾
27 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104½	104½	104¼
2 Goth Silk Hos 5s'46	100½	100½	100½
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	108½	108½	108½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117	117	117
4 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	102⅛	102	102
27 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	129¾	129	129
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	107	106½	107
12 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	92¾	92½	92½
3 G Bay& W deb B	11	11	11
5 Gulf Mob & N 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Gulf St Util 4½s'56	103½	103½	103½
21 Hiram Walker 4¼s'45	105	104¾	104¾
21 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	50	49¼	49¾
10 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	117	117	117
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	77	76½	76½
10 Hud & Man 5s '57 B	31¼	31¼	31¼
13 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	104¼	103⅞	104¼
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	78¼	76	76½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	87½	87½	87½
19 Ill Cen 4s '53	83½	81½	82¼
5 Ill Cen 5s '63	82¾	82	82
8 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	86	85½	86
3 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	81	81	81
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Ind Un Ry 5s '65 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103¼	102	102¼
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76½	76½	76½
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	75½	75½	75½
6 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35¾	34¼	34¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	31	31	31
80 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	78	76	75½
6 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14	13¾	13¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	36½	36½	36½
27 Int Hydro El 6s 44	81½	80¾	81
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87½	87	87
2 Int Paper 6s 55	99½	99½	99¼
8 Int Paper 5s 47	100¾	100	100½
17 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	84	83½	83½
5 Int T& 4½s 52	68	67	68
22 Int T&T 5s 55	72½	71	71¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	8	7¾	8
40 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	8	7¾	8
1 Jones&Laughlin5½s61	101½	101⅜	101½
2 KCPt&M 4s 36 ct	56	56	56
22 K C South 5s 50	93	92½	93
7 K C South 3s 50	87¾	87	87
13 K C Term 4s 60	107	107	107
7 Kans G & E 4½s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60½	60¼	60¼
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	94	94	94
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	41	41	41
1 Leh & N Eng 4s2'65A	100¼	100½	100½
70 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	97	96¾	96¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 28	99¾	99	99
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	68½	66	66
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68	68	68
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	62½	62¼	62½
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	118½	118½	118½
1 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98	98
1 Long Isl 4s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
23 Louisiana & Ark 5s '69	95	94⅝	95
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	106½	106½	106½
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
4 Louis & N&A 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	106¼	106	106
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101¾	101⅜	81¾

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¾	3½	Fairbanks Co	70	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
28	20¾	Fairbnks pf	50	21¾	21¾	21¾	
103	95	Fed Lt&Tr pf (6)	50	95	95	95	Apr15
39¾	34	Filene's (.20g)	10	39¾	39¾	39¾	Feb19
129	116½	Food M pf (4½)	80	127½	127½	127½	Apr15
135	118	Foster Wheel pf	10	123	123	123	Apr15
83	68¼	Franz Stm pf	20	68	68	68	— ¼
117	109½	Freept Sul pf (6)	20	116	116	116	
73	55	Fuller pr pf	10	55	55	55	Apr14
48½	34¾	Fuller 2 pf	10	35½	35½	35¾	
33	23	Gamewell	40	26	26	26	
106¼	100½	Gannett pf (6)	10	100½	100½	100½	Apr10
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	148	148	148	Apr14
152	136	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	136	136	136	Apr13
63¼	57	Gen G&El cv pf	10	59	59	59	Apr14
77	70	Gen G&E $8 pf A	10	69	69	69	—1
70¾	64½	Gen G&E $7 pf A	10	67½	66	66	Apr 7
124	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	Apr15
110	107½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	109½	109½	109½	Mar30
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	114	114	114	Apr13
88	70	Gen Stl Cast pf	120	75	75	75	Apr15
115	111	Gold-Stk Tel(6)	100	114	114	114	Mar30
96	92	Goth Silk H pf (7)	*10	94	94	94	Apr14
145½	138	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	139	139	139	Apr 9
64¼	60	Green B&W (2½g)	20	63	63	63	Mar11
98	73	Greene Can (3)	20	81	81	81	Apr 7
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	10	52	50	50	
36	32½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	90	29	29	29	—3½
108	104½	Ham Wat pf (6)	50	106	105½	106	Apr15
110	101½	Hamm $5 pf (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr15
140	128	Harb Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Apr14
106½	102⅞	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr 9
165	149	Helme pf (7)	10	149	149	149	Apr14
135½	129¾	Herc P pf (6)	30	129	129	129	Apr14
120½	105¾	Holland F pf (5)	70	109½	109	109½	+ ½
114¾	112¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
431	355	Homestk M (12a)	10	389½	380	380	—9
72	63	Int Cent 11 (4)	50	63½	63½	63½	— ½
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50	135½	135	135	Apr13
111¼	109¼	Int Pr I pf (6)	30	109¼	109¼	109¼	
10	7¾	Int Ry C Am	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
8¾	6½	Int Ry C Am ctf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 7
57½	48	Int Ry C Am pf	30	50	50	50	Apr14
110	90	Int Silver pf (4k)	10	104	104	104	
107½	103¼	Int D Strs pf (7)	*20	105	105	105	Apr14
126½	121	Isl Crk C pf (6)	10	126	126	126	Apr13
125	120	Johns-Manv pf (7)	110	126⅞	125	125⅞	Apr15
133	123	Jon&L St pf (13⅓k)	50	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
121	115½	K C Pw pf B (6)	20	116½	116½	116½	Apr15
110	103	Keith-A O pf (13⅓k)	*20	106	106	106	Apr 5
109½	102	Kendall pf (6a)	10	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
71	47¼	Kinney pf	50	67¼	66½	66½	+ ⅛
147	127	Kresge D St pf (20k)	10	138	138	138	
27⅞	20	Laclede Gas	10	21½	21½	21½	Apr14
41½	26½	Laclede Gas pf	10	29	29	29	Apr14
203	160	Lehi P C 4½ pf (4)	*10	194	194	194	Mar10
109½	105	Loos-W B 5½pf (5)	10	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Apr 7
147¾	138¼	Lorillard pf (7)	40	141	141	141	Apr14
35¾	28	Louis Oil pf	60	29	28½	28½	Feb 19
132½	130	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Apr 8
30	20	Manati Sug pf	1	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	—1¾
21½	21½	Manati Sug pf cts	110	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	Apr 7
39	29½	Manh Ry stcd	60	30½	30	30	Apr 7
3½	2	Market St Ry	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
20	14½	Market St Ry pf	70	4⅜	14⅜	14½	Apr12
39	29¾	Market St Ry pr pf	90	30	29½	30	
6½	4¼	Mark St Ry 2 pf	40	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr15
163	155	Math Alk pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Apr15
111	106½	Maytag 1 pf (6)	20	108½	108½	108½	Apr 6
112½	103	McLell Strs pf (6)	20	103	103	103	Apr14
101	95	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	96	96	96	Apr15
147	106¼	Mengel pf	10	136	136	136	Mar17
147	117¾	Mengel pf ctf	70	137	136	137	Mar 8
47¾	41	Mengel 5% pf	70	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
41	36⅜	Merc & M T (1.60a)	10	37	37	37	Apr 3
122	116½	Midl Stl Inf (8)	70	118	117¾	117¾	—¼
103	103⅞	Milw El Ry pf (6)	20	105	105	105	Feb 24
113	118	Minn Hon pf A (6)	10	117	117	113	Mar30
124	113¼	Minn-H pf B (4)	30	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr15
6¼	4⅝	Minn St P&SSM Lt	90	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr15
66½	62	Morris & Es (3⅞a)	50	62⅞	62	62⅞	Apr14
99¾	91½	Mullins pf (7)	30	96	96	96	+2
108½	102	Murphy pf (5)	10	105	105	105	+1¾
47½	38	Nash Ch & StL	20	39½	39½	39½	—1¼
112¼	108	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Apr15
109¼	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	108¾	108¾	108¾	
10¼	7¾	Nat Dept Strs pf		7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
151	144	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	147¼	147¼	147½	Apr 6
109	100	Newberry 5 pf (5)	10	102	102	102	Apr14
37	19	New Orl T&Mex	10	30	30	30	Apr 7
12⅞	8	NY Dock	100	10½	9½	9½	— ⅜
25⅜	17¼	NY Dock pf	190	21	20	20	— ⅜
105	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	130	130	130	Apr12
137	130	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	130	130	130	Apr 8
97	97	NY Lack & W (5)	10	97	97	97	Feb10
113	110	NY Shipbldg pf	20	68	68	68	
110	107	NY Steam $7 pf (7)	150	107	107	107	Apr14
101	95	NY Steam $6 pf (6)	60	97½	97½	97½	Apr14
114	102	Norf & W pf (4)	70	102	102	102	Apr13
105	93	Northern Cent(4)	50	99	99	99	Apr 8
53½	51½	Northwest Tel (3)	10	52	52½	52	Apr15
40	28½	Nov T&S pf (6)	20	34	33	33	Apr 8
140	127½	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	133	133	133	Apr15
75	68	Outlet (3a)	20	68	68	68	Apr 9
114	114	Outlet pf (7)	20	114	114	111	Mar 4
15⅜	10¼	Pac Coast	90	13¾	11	13¾	Apr15
40	35½	Pac Cst 1pf	10	32½	32½	32½	
27¼	18	Pac Cst 2pf	110	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¾
150	140	Pac T&T (8)	20	141¼	141	141	+1
149	138¼	Pac T&T pf (6)	*10	138½	138½	138½	Apr 1
88¼	60	Panhandle pf	350	88¼	80¼	88	—8
116¾	112½	People Dr pf (6½)	20	113	112½	112½	Apr12
7½	5½	Phila Rap Tr	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
14	9½	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	10	10	10	Apr15
87¼	75	Phil Jones pf (7)	10	83	83	83	Apr 7
74½	58	Phoen H pf (3½)	20	59½	59	59	Mar20
56	50	Pirelli (3.13e)	10	53	53	53	Apr14
44¼	31½	Pitt & W Va	10	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
175	165	Pitt Ft W (7)	*30	165	165	165	Apr12
190	174¼	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	30	174¼	174¼	174¼	Apr 3
122	100	Pitt Stl pf	130	105	104½	105	+3
29	29½	Pitt T Coal pf	30	29	29	29	—1
137½	107½	Pitt United pf	20	129	129	129	Mar 4
16½	16⅞	Pitt Ynge&A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	10	115	115	115	Apr14
113¾	108	Pure Oil pf (8)	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
25½	14½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	110	20¾	20	20	Apr14
83	64	Real Silk pf	80	64	64	64	Apr12
110	100	Rens & Sar (8)	10	106½	106½	106½	Apr 2
135¼	128½	Rev C&Br B pf (7)	80	135	133	135	—2
95¾	91	Rev C&B 5½pf (5¼)	10	91½	91½	91½	Apr14
113	110	Safe St 7% pf (7)	70	110¾	110¾	110¾	
113	109¼	Safe St 6% pf (6)	20	110¾	110¾	110⅝	Apr13
103	97½	Safe St 5% pf (5)	50	102	102	102	— ½
20¾	11	St L-Southw	40	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
37½	28½	St L-Southw pf	20	36	36	36	Apr 8
45¼	38	Scott Paper (1)	140	41	40½	41	— ¼
44	37½	Sheaffer P (1½g)	10	40	40	40	Apr13
197	85¼	Sloss-S Stl & I	130	176	172	172	—4
120	105	Sloss-S Stl pf n (6)	300	107	106¾	107	Apr14
155	141	So PR Sug pf (8)	20	147	147	147	Apr 7
77⅝	68	Spald 1 pf	10	71	71	71	+1
104½	103	Spang C pf (1½k)	50	101½	101½	101½	Apr14
94	92	Spear &Co pf (5½)	10	94		9	Feb 11
50	45¾	Spicer pf A (3)	10	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
112	106	Spiegel Inc pf (6½)	670	111½	111¼	111¼	Mar15
128¼	124	Std Bran pf (7)	40	127	125½	127	Apr15
125	119	Sun Oil pf (6)	40	122	122	122	Apr10
57½	54	Talcott nt pf (2¾

Social Security Held Void By U. S. Court in Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 16—Both the old-age benefit section and the unemployment insurance section of the Federal Social Security Act were declared unconstitutional today in Boston by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court held: "If valid, it (the Act) marks the end of responsible State government in any field in which the United States chooses to take the control by the use of its taxing power."

The cases which brought this ruling were the Boston and Maine Railroad litigation and the case of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

In the Boston and Maine case an appeal was taken from the ruling of District Court Judge George C. Sweeney who denied an injunction to prevent the Boston and Maine from paying taxes for unemployment insurance.

Split Decision

A dissenting opinion was presented in each case.

In both cases Judges Scott Wilson and James M. Morton Jr. held these sections of the act, Titles 8 and 9, to be unconstitutional. Judge George H. Bingham, senior justice, dissented.

In the Edison Electric case, Judge Sweeney denied an injunction to restrain the company from paying taxes for old-age benefits.

The only issue, the court held in the Boston and Maine case, was whether Title 9 is an Act of Congress within its powers under the Constitution or a violation of the Fifth Amendment.

"Nowhere do we find that an excise tax has ever been imposed in this country on the natural right to employ labor in manufacturing or in any trade or calling for profit," the decision read.

Question of Power

The court, in ruling the unemployment insurance tax unconstitutional, said: "The issue is not what powers Congress ought to have to meet conditions as viewed by the executive and legislative branches of the Government, but what powers are vested in Congress under the Constitution. The Supreme Court through a long series of opinions has defined those powers and the limitations upon them. If the Constitution as construed through the years requires amendments to meet new conditions, the way is provided therein."

On the old-age assistance provision, the court held: "The recent legislation of the so-called National Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Guffey Coal Act the Railroad Retirement Act and the child labor act all remind us that unless the courts are continually on guard to preserve the dual form of our government as founded by our forefathers, the states will indeed become mere 'geographical subdivisions of our national domain.'"

Europe's Diplomatic Lineup

(Continued From Page 1)

recent period. The Austro-Italian tieup has never been popular. Consequently an unusually large number of Austrians side with the Government in trying to make friends with the Czechs and Hungarians.

Budapest and Prague

The most difficult part of Chancellor Schuschnigg's task is to reconcile Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Hungary has never renounced her claim to Slovakia and to the territory inhabited by the Hungarian minority along the Danube. Until she does so, a reconciliation between Budapest and Prague is out of the question.

While Dr. Schuschnigg has been busy whispering spring nothings into the ear of one member of the Little Entente, Premier Mussolini has been doing the same with another, Yugoslavia. The French profess to be worried lest the signature of the Italo-Yugoslav "gentlemen's agreement" on March 26 should mean the adhesion of Yugoslavia to the Berlin-Rome axis. Such a change of policy is scarcely practical politics for any Yugoslav Government.

This was made clear when peasants and students flocked to the capital to do honor to President Beneš of Czechoslovakia during his official visit there on April 5 and 6. The Yugoslavs as a nation are strongly opposed to Fascism. So is the chief Regent, Prince Paul. The only difficulty is how to reintroduce democracy without causing chaos. Meanwhile, with Yugoslavs generally in this frame of mind, a close tieup with either Berlin or Rome seems impossible.

Enthusiasm Ebbs

Furthermore, Italy's record in respect to treaty observance is not such as to fill any Yugoslav Government with wild enthusiasm for the new agreement. Yugoslavia, in short, may be expected to stick to her old friends until the new one who after years of hostility suddenly came rushing across the Adriatic to woo her has given decided proofs of her fidelity.

Evidence of this attitude on Yugoslavia's part is to be seen in the communiqué issued after the close of the meeting of the Standing Council of the Little Entente at Belgrade on April 2. The Little Entente pledged its attachment to the League of Nations, re-affirmed its friendship with France, recorded its cordial dislike of blocs and ideologies, expressed a hope that the Locarno negotiations would bring collective peace not only in the west but in East and Central Europe as well, and, finally, declared that there must be no external interference with the domestic affairs of independent States.

All these items show the Little Entente to be many miles away from the Berlin-Rome Fascist axis. Rome, however, professed complete satisfaction with the communiqué. The reason was understood to be that the Little Entente had maintained silence about a proposal for strengthening its ties with France. But even if this proposal remains in abeyance, existing ties remain as before. They are not weak ones.

Silent on Hapsburgs

For the first time in many years, the Little Ententes standing council refrained from recording opposition to the Hapsburgs and Hungary. While on paper, objections to a Hapsburg restoration are still maintained, there is reason to believe that the old hostility has to a large extent evaporated—largely because the Hapsburgs are now regarded as a lesser evil than the absorption of Austria by Germany.

Archduke Otto also has the weight of the Vatican behind him although there is no open Papal support for his candidature at present.

The chief divergence of opinion in the Little Entente concerns Soviet Russia. Czechoslovakia is semi-allied to the U. S. S. R. and Roumania is toying with the idea of following suit if she can obtain formal recognition of Roumanian sovereignty over Bessarabia in return. But Yugoslavia has so far not even granted diplomatic recognition to the Soviet regime.

The chief reason for this is the close relationship between the Yugoslav royal house and the murdered Tsar. On account of this the Little Entente states have had to agree to differ on the Soviet issue. But the group as a whole is firmly on record against joining an anti-Soviet bloc.

Danubian Bloc Looms

The upshot of the backstage discussions which are now going on cannot be predicted yet with any certainty. There is a possibility that Chancellor Schuschnigg's Danubian bloc will come into existence either in defiance of both Rome and Berlin or with the approval of the former in order to erect a barrier against German expansion eastwards. There is a further possibility that Italy will loyally carry out her obligations to Yugoslavia and will as a result come to be head of a comprehensive circle of friends both in Central Europe and the Balkans who stick together in self-protection against too deep a penetration by Germany.

On the other hand, it is not impossible that German influence will be too strong for Dr. Schuschnigg and that Austria will gravitate away from the Hapsburgs and towards "Anschluss." It is also possible that the Little Entente, which has already been buried times without number by hopeful opponents, will at last come to an end and that its component parts will be drawn into the orbit of their respective big neighbors.

Finally, however, it is even possible that we are on the verge of a period of diplomatic calm when the uneasy elements in Europe, conscious at long last that the game of sowing the wind is likely to result in reaping whirlwinds, may settle down to a policy of good neighborliness bringing with it an era of bright summer skies and prosperity.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

tions conclude that low-bracket income taxes—the long-discussed broadening of the base—constitute almost the single profitable new tax source now available.

Generally speaking, some reference to low-bracket "little-fellow" income taxes emerges from an Administration authority when it is necessary to reinforce economy discipline. With retrenchment ordered in every government department, and leaders in Congress grimly sitting on the spending lid, it is good discipline to say: "Well, if you want to spend, remember the taxes must come out of the little-fellows—the big voting groups in the population!"

Sources Exhausted

"We have about exhausted the sources of taxation to which the Government is willing and able to resort," says Senator Robinson, as a prelude to the discussion of low-bracket income taxes. The viewpoint, expressed by experts, is that high-bracket income taxes have about reached the point of diminishing return, as partly indicated by this year's disappointing receipts, while the undivided profits tax is placing as heavy a load on large corporations as they can carry efficiently.

Three major tax sources not now completely utilized are listed by the experts:

1. A general sales tax—which President Roosevelt and his tax leaders have rigidly opposed as a burden on consumers and consumption, as well as unequally falling on the little fellow.

2. An increase in present excise taxes—which admittedly would bring in limited revenues, reaching the diminishing-returns point relatively soon.

3. Low-bracket income taxes. Such a measure would hit millions of new taxpayers. Advocated by some as bringing the responsibilities of citizenship, the realities of budgeting, to the realization of these millions, the proposal is by the same token avoided by many politicians.

Closer to Goal

But there are indications the Administration is getting closer and closer to the goal of broader taxes—after it has exhausted all means of "soaking the rich." The commonly suggested first method is to lower the exemptions, in all classes—unmarried men, married men and for units in a family. A drop to $500 exemption for unmarried men, instead of $1000 as at present, and to $1000 for married men from the present $2500 is often suggested. Rates might also be elevated.

Such drastic tax action is scarcely expected in the present session of Congress. President Roosevelt and his legislative leaders have expressed "hope" amounting almost to a commitment not to press for new taxes at this session. But just as surely as January, 1938, rolls around, the experts here expect new taxes to appear on the docket.

The answer to the immediate budget difficulty of dropping revenues and mounting deficits, therefore becomes economy instead of taxes, and already work is under way to pare current spending. But to match the President's order to department heads, it is necessary to keep relief to a minimum. Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, is pressing ahead with his investigation of possibility of shifting more relief responsibility to states.

It is also suggested that some 200,000 recipients of relief might be not only dropped from the rolls when hey find summer jobs, but kept off in the theory they can find a place in the economic scheme if forced to do so, with private employment increasing.

Next week, anyway, President Roosevelt's decision between a drive toward economy, or more relative laissez-faire, is due to become known.

125-Seat Planes Planned for U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 16

A congressional committee heard yesterday that 125-passenger airplanes, almost twice as large as any now in use, already are "on the drawing boards."

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, gave this information to a House post office sub-committee considering proposed revision of the airmail laws.

Advocating revision of the airmail laws to permit the Post Office Department to "buy what it wants and pay for what it takes," Colonel Gorrell protested against a proposed amendment of the law which would require the Interstate Commerce Commission to base airmail contract rates on anticipated airmail revenue estimates supplied in advance by the Post Office Department.

WORL Is Giving An Independent Boston Service

With Monitor Newscasters

BOSTON, Mass.—WORL, one of Boston's leading independent stations, transmits a daily, daytime schedule of programs to a potential audience of 8,000,000 people. It works on a frequency of 920 kilocycles with a power of 500 watts.

Listener loyalty has been cemented over a 10-year period, since WORL, formerly WBSO, was established in 1926 by Roger Babson, noted statistician, in Needham, Mass., near Babson Park, Wellesley, southwest of Boston. Originally studios and transmitter were located in the one suburban transmitter building. Since then the studios have been moved to the Myles Standish Hotel, near Kenmore Square, Boston, while the transmitter, considerably enlarged and improved, with a newly erected tower, remains in Needham.

At the Myles Standish Hotel WORL maintains three studios—a modern control room, a reception room, sales rooms and offices. From here "The Monitor Views the News" is radiocast twice daily at 12 noon and 4 p. m. Other program features are stock market reports, given three times daily directly from the Boston Stock Exchange, the "Help Wanted" and "Positions Wanted" programs entitled "Jobs by the minute," sponsored by a Boston newspaper, and concert periods devoted to the best music in both "live" talent and recorded programs. On the first and second Sundays of each month WORL radiocasts the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

W. Cort Treat, recently appointed station manager under reorganization which took place on April 1, came into radio when he was a graduate student at Harvard University. Mr. Treat held various positions in radiocasting ranging from production and talent to time salesman. For a time he was account executive and radio production executive in an advertising agency.

Stanley Schultz, program director and chief announcer at WORL, brings to his position an experience of over 13 years in radio. Conductor of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, a small orchestral group, Mr. Schultz is a music critic and commentator as well as a pianist and organist.

At WORL, the announcerial staff considers it a challenge to read the Monitor script with the "sincere endeavor to measure up to its intrinsic worth." Harry Marble, production head and on the announcing staff, came to radio with 11 years' experience on the dramatic stage.

Richard Bates, special events director and announcer at WORL, entered the radio field through his versatility in many fields of endeavor. Philosophy, education, sports, business and religion constitute the background of experience which Mr. Bates has brought to WORL's radio programming.

WORL is heard throughout most of New England. Weekly fan-mail check shows listeners not only throughout Massachusetts, but also in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and the Canadian Province of Nova Scotia.

This is article No. 64 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, April 19.

Broader Income Tax Base Asked in New York Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh today introduced a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to abolish existing exemptions on payment of income taxes by all governmental employees and officials and to repeal the capital gains and losses section of the federal income tax law.

The resolution also seeks to have Congress abolish the existing exemption of certain securities, and urges legislation which will lower the personal income tax exemption to such a figure as to include millions of persons who now escape the provisions of the federal income tax law. It would pledge New York State, so far as such a pledge could be given, to enact any necessary legislation to assist in correcting the faults sought to be remedied.

Way Opens to 40-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — Division of opinion between nations and industrial groups over the proposed universal 40-hour working week for the textile industry was summarized today in a report adopted by the World Textile Conference.

As it neared the end of its two-week session, the conference, despite "sales talks" of American spokesmen, was still far from agreement on the practicability of reducing hours of work as a means to the solution of some of the industry's difficulties.

It was agreed, however, that "the information that has been available and the exchange of views that has taken place at this conference have served to throw light upon the problems arising in connection with the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry and should facilitate the task of the International Labor Conference in coming to a decision upon the question of the adoption of a draft convention on this subject in June next."

Workers' delegates generally regard the experience of the United States with the 40-hour week as a confirmation of their view that the reduction in hours is both practicable and desirable. Foreign employers' representatives, on the other hand, have not been willing to accept the experience of the United States as conclusive. The United States, they say, has a large domestic market for textiles and is therefore not concerned so much about foreign competition.

All Must Act Alike

No country can afford to reduce its hours of work unless assured that all its competitors will do likewise, they held.

Because of this point, the committee dwelt at length on unfavorable working conditions now existing in Japan, China and India.

In Japan, the report said, hours range from 8½ per day in cotton spinning and large-scale weaving factories to 10 a day in silk reeling which is a seasonal industry.

An 11-hour day and 66-hour week were said to be common in China with pay as low as 18 American cents a day. In India the working week, at one time as long as 72 hours, has recently been reduced to a legal maximum of 54 hours.

The committee said it would be up to the International Labor Conference in June to decide whether these nations should be allowed special transition arrangements in switching from their present long working hours to the 40-hour week. An arrangement of this sort was made for certain countries when the 48-hour convention was adopted in 1919.

In addition to its summary on the 40-hour week, the committee called attention to other social phases of the industry needing attention.

Need for Collective Bargaining

A "striking concensus" as to the necessity and value of collective bargaining was revealed.

"By a happy coincidence," the report said, "this discussion took place on the very day when in the United States the Supreme Court gave judgment upholding in five cases the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and when in Great Britain an order of the Minister of Labor came into force giving compulsory legal effect to voluntary agreements entered into by the employers' and workers' organizations in a section of the British cotton industry."

Other recommendations were that:

Night shifts be resorted to only when required as a matter of strict necessity. Where two daytime shifts are worked with a working week of 48 hours or more, a reduction of the length of the shift be considered.

Night work by women and young persons be absolutely prohibited.

Conventions relating to weekly rest and to annual holidays with pay be ratified by Governments which have not yet done so.

Where new machinery is introduced, conditions to which worker is subjected receive careful attention.

Special efforts be directed to regulating labor conditions in the International Settlement in China.

The conference went on record yesterday in favor of more uniform statistics for the textile industry throughout the world. It was told by its committee on statistics that at present "possibilities of international comparisons of wages, hours and conditions in the industry are greatly restricted by wide disparities in the character of data collected and published in different countries.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 261 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Dothan—Daily 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Daily, no regular time assigned, WBHP, 1200kc
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Delaware

Wilmington—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WDEL 1120kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m. WFOY, 1210kc
Tallahassee—Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily; no regular time assigned. WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m., Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m. WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11:20 a. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, 11:15 a. m.; WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 1.05 and 9:15 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Week days 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake — Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Saturdays 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Mondays, 10:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4:45 p. m., Sundays, 3 p. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point—Daily 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1290kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, no regular time assigned, WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 3:15 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh—Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned. WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned. WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc.
Parkersburg—Week days, 10 a. m., WPAR, 1420kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., week days except Friday, 4:45 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc., CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

New York City—Tuesdays, 8:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

40,000 Trees and Shrubs Planted on Alabama Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—State Highway Engineer H. H. Houk announced recently that within the past two months, more than 40,000 native saplings and shrubs had been planted beside paved roads throughout Alabama by the regular maintenance crews of the state highway department. Nearly 20,000 were planted in the Brimingham division alone, he stated.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH Dept 563 Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave., Dept. CS, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties. NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. McHORNEY & SON, 205 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Twelve Commonwealth Ave., 1-6 rooms, housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, overlooking Public Garden. Com. 1100 - 7575

BOSTON—Back Bay, Westland Ave., 2 rooms, large reception hall, $40; 3 rooms, $42.50 and $45; references required. Apply 78 Westland Ave., or Kenmore 8335.

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306 daytime.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—May 1, 3 rooms and bath, heated, thermostat control, gas refrigerator and utilities included; handy bus and trains. L. A. LANE 40 Summer St. Tel. Weymouth 2217.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Sublease summer months; two rooms, kitchenette; centrally located; references required. Hotel Granada. STerling 3-6923

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For rent for June, July and August, well furnished 4-room apartment. Moderate rent; references Tel. Montclair 2-6911.

N. Y. C., 311 West 95th (Apt. 64)—4 rooms, owner's, sublet, through ventilation. River view; elevator. $70. RIverside 9-6749.

N. Y. C., 92nd St., 65 East—Attractive garden apartment, large room, bath, kitchen. Apt. 1-B.

SUBLET BROOKLINE Coolidge Corner—Five-room apartment attractively furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath and real kitchenette, airy, light and quiet. Write Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

EXCEPTIONALLY nice 2½ rooms, newly decorated. Apt. 8-D, 70 Central Park West, at 67th St., Park Entrance, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

NEW YORK CITY, 341 East 18th—Light, pleasant, quiet, modern, floor, private house, moderate rental. GR. 5-8491.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottages for sale or rent; cottage lots for sale. HOWARD S. HAMILTON, 84 Dartmouth St., Portland, Me., or Chebeague, Me.

FOR SALE—North Shore Blvd., Hampton Beach, N. H. Six-room cottage, fine location; shown by appointment. Tel. 293?R. Mrs. Dearborn, 73 So. Williams St., Bradford, Mass.

"IT'S CRYSTAL SPRINGS AGAIN for us this summer," is the early word from former patrons. Reasons stated: "The bungalows are so convenient for easy housekeeping and their setting amid majestic pines on the cool shore of a mountain lake is so beautiful and friendly; the atmosphere is so wholesome, harmonious and restful; the patronage is selective and so congenial; the bathing in crystal-clear water so invigorating; where one can live and love the living." Tennis and other recreations. For folder write

A. V. DIMOCK
Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, I. W., New Hampshire

CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS, carpets, shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600, 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MacMAHAN ISLAND, Maine—Housekeeping Cottage, or meals at clubhouse if preferred. For information write Box 586, Sharon, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft — WHILE YOU WAIT — 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap 3632.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, remodeled, cold storage. Call and delivery service. L. & S. Furs, est. 1911. 47 Main St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1744.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; exceptional values—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacres 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—
MAN WITH SELLING EXPERIENCE TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR BOSTON RETAIL STORE. PERSONALITY, TACT AND ABILITY TO MEET THE PUBLIC ESSENTIAL. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY RIGHT MAN. BOX J-19, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, refined, well recommended, over 35, for resident position in established institution; stenography and office experience essential. Write Box X-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED woman to take care of elderly woman, night attendance, live in; Brooklyn in winter; summer home upstate N. Y.; good home, small salary; plain cooking. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WAITRESS-PANTRY WORK, country home, permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Capable draper with experience in high class dressmaking establishments. CHENIET SOEURS, Inc., 485 Madison Ave., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1932—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

MAGNOLIA—WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN A SUMMER HOME ON THE NORTH SHORE? Let me show you a house completely furnished and beautifully located in Magnolia—that famous summer colony. Priced low, good investment; can be modernly financed. Mrs. Wright, Hawthorne Hotel, Salem, Mass.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—New 6-room Colonial, tile bath, oil heat, recreation room with fireplace in basement, screened porch, garage; near cars, stores, schools, Christian Science church. Key at 151 Mt. Vernon Street.

HOUSES TO LET

MALVERNE, L. I., N. Y.—Well furnished home; 5 bedrooms, sleeping porch, tennis court, three-car garage with servants' quarters; 15 minutes from ocean, 3 blocks from station. $500.00 the season. Call Lynbrook 1546.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Special Prices on SLIPCOVERS Ordered Now
(Boston) HUB bard 6194

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary,
BOSTON, April 12, 1937.
Notice is hereby given, of the discontinuance of the license of Albany Freight Terminals, Inc., of Boston as a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston by reason of their resignation of said office.
Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANT. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDge. 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—9 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—A small office is available at 31 E. 42nd Street. One of the most convenient locations in New York. Direct entrance to Grand Central Station and subways. Well suited for practitioner's use. Rent $30. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0204.

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK 1t

WOULD you like to live in the country without care or responsibility? My home, on a hill top in the Berkshires, is open to you. Address "Cloverly," Cummington, Mass.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home in exclusive section offers board and room with private lavatory; to elderly people. Write or phone A. ERICKSON, 126 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-4521.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17 and 21 Winchester St. Attractive guest houses; spacious grounds; large piazzas; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Asp. 1790.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE sunny room opposite Christian Science church; elevator apartment; one block from 8th Ave. subway; refs. exchanged 1930 Anthony Ave., N. Y. C., Tremont 2-3185.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., near The Mother Church—Single, double rooms, newly renovated; permanents or transients. Suite 26 COM. 9273.

BOSTON—176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, free parking; take elevator to 5th floor. MRS. ELLIS. COM. 9115.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Real home atmosphere—beautiful sunny rooms, private bath, large porches, garage; breakfast optional—Koestle, 136 Rich Ave., OAKWOOD 3359.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section Well furnished rooms quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Large, light room, adjoining bath, suitable one-two; modern; park, church, transportations. LEWIS, 567 Ft. Wash. Av. (186th).

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Rooms suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished in private home. ANNA V. DUSENBERRY, 468 Overbrook Rd. Tel. Ridge. 6-2127.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City Algonquin 4-6147.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SALESMEN WANTED

MIDWESTERN manufacturer desires the services of an experienced commission salesman to sell soaps and grease solvents to the automotive, institutional and industrial trade. Address Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION as manager of estate or Guernsey cattle breeding establishment; middle aged, married; qualified in all branches of farming and retail distribution of milk. Address Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper—General office routine; experienced, alert, dependable; salary moderate. MILDRED DREIFOOS, 609 Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring and two years of business. Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED colored maid look after ladies' wardrobes, mend, repair, launder, hourly 40c; also light housework; references. MELBA SIMS, 235 West 131st St., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, versatile—asset to busy executive; excellent references. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRAINED NURSE; Companion Governess—Part or full time; free to travel. Write Box S. 10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

CENTER MORICHES, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Furnished house, summer season; large, pleasant rooms, all improvements, beautiful grounds, private boat dock. KARL KLINGERT, Senix Ave.

FOR SALE in Southern N. H.—45 miles from Boston, early American farmhouse, 11 rooms, 3 fireplaces, beautiful location; 4 acres. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW SHORE COTTAGE

For Rent, ocean-front corner in beautiful Spring Lake; unique house, fireproof, insulated, marine roof-deck, full ocean view from 12 windows; three bedrooms, garage, numerous modern luxuries; high rent, full value. Summer Season, 1937. Box 111, Spring Lake, N. J. Tel. 831.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BEAZE
BEA Z. ADELSON
WEDDING GIFT
suggestions
LAMPS, MIRRORS, ETCHINGS
Picture framing in our own workshop
1353 Beacon St. LON. 9304

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Pavone's Shoe Shop
307A HARVARD STREET
First Class Shoe Repairing
Work Done While You Wait
Shoes Dyed Any Color
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
A FREE Shine with All Shoes Repaired
OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Belmont 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
ESTIMATES FREE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
80 Dunster St., Cambridge Tro. 3344
CONVENIENT PAYMENT PLAN

Saxon Weave
Suits for Men — $35
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 3000

Ford
The New Ford V-8 for 1937
High Grade Used Cars
1935 Ford Convertible Sedan $475
1933 Chevrolet Coach 265
1932 Ford Roadster 145
SEE MR. BRIGGS
HARVARD AUTOMOBILE CO.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

M. W. Francis & Son
REALTORS
Complete
Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

Fresh Fish from Pier Daily
KIR 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES — PROVISIONS
221 Concord Ave. *Delivery Service*

Maple Sugar Time in the Country and Maple Candy Time at
FISKE'S
8 Brattle St. KIR 8681 Payson Park BEL. 2265
Hotel Statler (candy only) Boston

Mueller's Macaroni Products
Phone KIR. 7515—7516
For Prompt Delivery of Groceries and Provisions
QUALITY — VALUE
GEO. H. STOCKWELL
36 Brattle Street
Cor. of Brattle and Mt. Auburn Streets

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Yes, We Will Give You the Correct Time! Call
Tro 5343
COLBURN, *Jeweler*
14 Boylston St. Est. 1852

KIR. 0735
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

It's Time for a New
Spring Permanent
$5 to $7.50
Frances Fox Method
18 Brattle Street KIR 8070

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
3078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

CONCORD

FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
CONCORD Tel. 800

Is It
BIRTHDAY GRADUATION
ANNIVERSARY WEDDING
Gifts that last are gifts we sell
R. J. Crouse
Jeweler
41 MAIN ST. CONCORD

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston Back Bay Brighton Brookline Dedham Dorchester Dover Hyde Park Walpole Jamaica Plain Medfield Newton Needham West Roxbury Norwood Quincy Roslindale Roxbury Belmont Milton Waban Mattapan Watertown Wellesley Canton Readville

PAINTING AND DECORATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
We have to offer a superior service with personal supervision
"Consult with us First."
JAMES W. JOHNSTON
DEDHAM, MASS.
30 Ash Street Tel. Ded. 0713-W

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

UNION MARKET
HAMS, whole or half, lb. 29c
Premium—Arlington or Star
BEEF LIVER, lb. 19c
WEBER DUCKS, lb. 29c
Fresh from the Farm
572 High St. Dedham, Mass.
Tels. Ded. 0015-0014

ROSEN'S
We are Headquarters for
Garden Seeds
Tools—Fertilizers—Kitchenware
Housecleaning Supplies
Use our Telephone Service Prompt Delivery
ROSEN'S 32 Milton St., E. Dedham Tel. Ded. 2080
ROSEN'S

FITCHBURG

RED & WHITE
9 cent Special
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
Sweetened or Unsweetened
No. 2 Can
TOMATO JUICE
Tall 20 Ounce Can

FINE DIAMONDS
We are showing some unusually beautiful rings with half carat diamonds for $100.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers *Diamond Experts*
350 Main Street

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We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Choice Meats and Fish
75 Green St. Tel. 586
DAILY DELIVERIES

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Beautiful Spring Footwear
Now on Display at Popular Prices
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

Honey Cakes
with pure honey frosting
558 Main St.
Tel. 1854

FRAMINGHAM

Henry L. SAWYER
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Phone 6139
84 Concord Street

BE SURE and ATTEND
KERWIN DAYS
Now in Full Process
Great Savings in All Depts.

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Rumford Baking Powder and other Monitor Advertised Goods
85 HOLLIS STREET

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WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

WARREN A. ELWELL
F. J. BABSON & COMPANY
INSURANCE
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO. BLDG.
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Telephone 1561

HAVERHILL

LET US HELP YOU
with your "SPRING CLEANING" of Curtains, Rugs, Blankets at the
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

OFFICE SUPPLIES
The Stationery Shop
27 Washington Sq. Tel. 1472

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
CASSIUS P. SMITH, Prop. TEL. 44

A Complete Line of
LOWE BROTHERS
High Standard Paints for Exterior or Interior Woodwork. Furniture. Metal Work.

HINGHAM

Visit Our Store During
Opportunity Sale Week
April 17 to 24
! ! Values that open your eyes ! !
BAKER'S 5c to $1.00 STORE
HINGHAM

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM (Continued)

Yours for Glistening Teeth!
WORCESTER Salt TOOTH PASTE
and other Monitor Advertised Dental needs
Dykeman's Drug Store
Hing. 0360

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
ICE CREAM
HOLBROOK, MASS.
Tel. Randolph 470

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Build Credit
A constructive banking relationship based upon an adequate checking account at this Bank, provides a foundation for bank credit, enabling business men to finance their growing business needs.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

YOU will like Natural Bridge Shoes, because they have all the smartness of other shoes and the moment you slip them on you realize the difference and understand why such beautiful shoes can have such luxurious comfort.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Basement Dresses
Acetate Crepes and Prints
2 for $5.00
or $2.99 each
Cherry & Webb's
"You'll Find It at Treat's"
SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
OF ALL KINDS
LOMA
and other fertilizers
TREAT
Hardware Corporation
582 ESSEX ST. 25 BROADWAY
—Dial 5115—

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For All Occasions
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street, Methuen, Mass.
Member F. T. D. Tel. 23310

LEXINGTON

Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters and Skirts
Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear
Bags, Gloves, Handkerchiefs
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 MASS. AVE. opp. Arcade

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Get ready for the holiday—Take advantage of special prices on
BRECK'S
Garden Tools and Supplies
Children's Hats
$1.29
Felt and Straws in wide assortment. Flower and ribbon trims
CHERRY & WEBB

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

BONDED CLEANING
DILLON DOES IT BEST
Backed by a 50 year Reputation for Excellence
DILLON *for Cleaning*
5 E. MERRIMACK ST.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every penny is helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

FURNITURE
The art of gracious living requires a beautiful home. We offer a wide selection of delightfully "different" furnishings—new rugs, lamps, chairs, desks, to enhance your home's beauty.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 MARKET ST.

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
PURE SILK STOCKINGS
Full fashioned, perfect in every detail. The popular Spring Shades. Service weight and sheer chiffons. Garter run-stop — 59c Pair

The Newest 1937
Kate Greenaway
"Round The World"
WASH DRESSES
For Girls - $1.98
Styles inspired by strange lands and adapted to make American girls a picture of charm. Sizes 3 to 6X and 7 to 12.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1937
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Only
FRIGIDAIRE
has the METER MISER

CUTS current cost to the Bone
See the new models at the
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main St., Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

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397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
Meats and Groceries

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 Highland Ave.
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

ROCHFORD MOTORS
364 BOSTON AVE.
Jenney Gasoline—Oils
Tire and Battery Service
Accessories—Repairs
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 0500
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Fresh Dressed Turkeys . . . 29c
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. Mys. 0727

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
37 HARVARD AVE.
WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sales CHEVROLET Service
TILDEN MOTORS, Inc.
27 Upham St. Tel. Mel. 4024, Melrose
"Bring your Chevrolet Car Home for Service"

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

LUX
Oliver E. Hawes Co.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

Lady May Shop
489 Main St. Tel. Mel. 2130-M
The Place to Buy
your hosiery
your undies
your hankies

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

Whittemore's
531 Main St. Tel. Mel 0900
Garden Tools
Seeds - Fertilizers
We have your interest in mind It pays to trade here.

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST
MARSHALL'S
Home Made Ice Cream
Fountain and Luncheonette
Salads and Sandwiches
914 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0401

Betty Gray Shop

Specializing in Everything for Children. From Birth to Early Teens.
Toys - Books - Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs, Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 GREAT PLAIN AVE.
Need. 0325-M

Telephone Needham 1205
"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINES AND OILS BATTERIES LEE TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

With prices everywhere advancing we advise that this year of all years you fill your Coal Bins to capacity during the summer months
Low Cash Prices — Budget Charge Accounts
WHETTON'S
HIGHLAND COAL COMPANY
904-906 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967-0380

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD

Hawes Electric Co.
592 Pleasant Street
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
Ranges—Radio—Washers—Oil Furnaces

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

W. T. ALMY
WM. D. HOYT *Optometrists*
J. F. ARSENAULT
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass. Phone 2612

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Taber's Market, Inc.
258 UNION STREET
Week-End Specials for the Holiday
Fresh Dressed Duck
Broilers and Turkeys

NEWBURYPORT

Ford
Cashman-Condon Motor Company, Inc.
"At the Bridge"
TELEPHONE 22

PHILBRICK BROS.
At Your Service
SOCONY — TYDOL
AEROTYPE ESSO
Near the throughway
Market and Merrimac Streets

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Center Newton 2841-J 9 A. M.—5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
● Eugene Permanent Waving ●
For full particulars call
NEWTON NORTH 1727
290 CENTER STREET

J. DEWEY & CO., INC.
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables
Choice Meat - Poultry - Fish
287 Washington St., New. N. 7062-7063

NEWTON—Auburndale

JAMES F. POWERS
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Alterations - Jobbing
General Repair Work
Wes. New. 3314 Auburndale

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

Is your hair difficult to Permanent?
Madame Ruth Beauty Salon
CAN do it successfully
ZOTOS the machineless method
SILAER all croquignole wireless
EUGENE HOLLYWOOD
36 Langley Road Cen. New. 0607

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for

Ruane Flowers
Member F. T. D. A.
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5098
"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets
Window Caulking
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS Mid. 0244
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

★
STAR MARKET CO.
Face of the Rump Roast
32c - 35c lb.
Free delivery to Newton and Wellesley
304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON (Continued)

For Better Cleaning
A — B — C
DRY CLEANERS, INC.
1274 Washington St., West Newton
WEST NEWTON 2600
Free Delivery Service
The Newtons - Needham - Wellesley

NORWOOD

Distinctive Wallpaper
Lend that certain charm and dignity to your home. Give it that clean, cheerful appearance that can only be attained by repapering—NOW
Town Square Hardware
599 Washington St., Norwood
Nor. 1080 Free Delivery

PITTSFIELD

Furnishings for
FLOORS
WALLS
WINDOWS
Pomeroy W. Power Jr.
72 West St. Dial 7235

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PHARMER'S
Diamonds - Watches
90 NORTH STREET

Nesbit's Garage
Official AAA Garage
Now Is the Time to Have Your Car Simonized
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1561

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Birthday Cakes
$1.00 up
Cup Cakes and Cookies
289 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A Service for Every Household
DIAL 6493

Blanche's Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Two Men Hair Stylists
176 North St., Miller Bldg.
Tel. 2-4022

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

Store Your FURS *at*
Brookner's Fur Shop
Complete Insurance from Moths, Fire and Theft
281 North St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.
Dial 2-2962

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

Armstrong Linoleums
Modern designs in tune with the times
VIRGINIA ROSE
Interior Decorator
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78-83 West Street Phone 5668

It's Curtain Time!
Quaker Craft Curtains
$1.00 to $4.69 pair
BATCHELDER
83 EAST ST. Opp. Court House

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
All Makes of Cars and Trucks Repaired
TIRES — TUBES — BATTERIES
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
570 Adams Street President 2704
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

General Electric
The only refrigerator with Forced Lubrication and Oil Cooling
Low cost - Low operating cost - Longer life.
HARRY G. MARCH
1577 Hancock St. Quincy, Mass.

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

QUINCY AWNING CO.
AWNINGS AND WEDDING CANOPIES
Order Now for Spring Delivery
Tel. GRA. 4529
684 Hancock Street Wollaston
E. M. Woodbury H. F. Woodbury

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST., QUINCY GRA. 6613

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

Headquarters for
Saxon-Weave Suits
$35
REMICK'S
FUR STORAGE
The convenient way. Old Colony service at your door. Your furs may be delivered in the Fall on one hour's notice.
Old Colony Laundry
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

PITTSBURGH PAINT

WESTLAND'S
1555 HANCOCK ST.

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
"Let the color be your guide"
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pres. 0047

Pres. 5512
24-Hour Towing Service
C. Y. Woodbury INC.
Philco Radio Warranty Station
Expert Repair Work on all makes of cars.
Official Inspection Sta.
676 HANCOCK ST. WOLLASTON

READING

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

Choice Flowers
Fresh From Our Greenhouses
A Complete Flower Service
PHONE READING 1600
The Reading Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
357 South Main St. Reading, Mass.

SALEM

HARRIS'
A Good Place to Buy SHOES
MEN'S, $3.35 UP
WOMEN'S, $2.50 UP
We recommend Harris' Arch Shoes
Perfect Ladies' Hosiery 59c pair
24 CENTRAL STREET

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow INC.
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 BROADWAY SOM 2622
351 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished 49c
Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling
Free Call and Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

S. POSSICK
FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERING CO.
Studio Couches
Breakfast Sets
Floor Coverings — Many other items.
Fine Upholstering at Moderate Prices
Mattresses Made Over—One Day Service
227 ELM ST., DAVIS SQ. SOM. 0746

Stern Painting and Decorating Co.
WILLIAM STERN, TREAS.
HOUSE PAINTING
Paper Hanging Ceiling Work
4 College Circle. Som. 5220—Res. Som. 2238

Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners
BUSSEY FUEL CO.
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
807 Mystic Ave Somerset 1864

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Chocolates of Supreme Quality
Squibb Household Products
Roger & Gallet Toiletries
Lucky Tiger Products
Worcester Salt Tooth Paste
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

Stellar
SPRING SUITS and TOP COATS
The Latest of the Season!
$22.50 and up
421 HIGHLAND AVE DAVIS SQ

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMAS P. RYLAND Co.
Landscape Contractors
Soil—Seed—Fertilizer
Cement and Asphalt Drives
Expert Tree Service
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

CLEAN WINDOWS
Have your windows cleaned by
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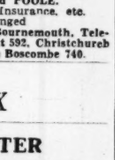
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Georgie Goose Has an Adventure

There were strange goings-on in the barnyard and all because of Georgie Goose. Georgie was really a gosling, which as you know is something of a goose. If you didn't know it, this story will make it clear that he was. To begin with, Georgie had a love of adventure, which is quite all right provided you are not a goose.

Now it seems that the farmer's boy had bought a red balloon at the circus and when he had got it home, his sister had tied a strawberry box to the end of the string. "To put my dolly in," she had said, "and let her float through the air."

"Silly," the farmer's boy had answered, "she'll go up, up, up as high as the clouds."

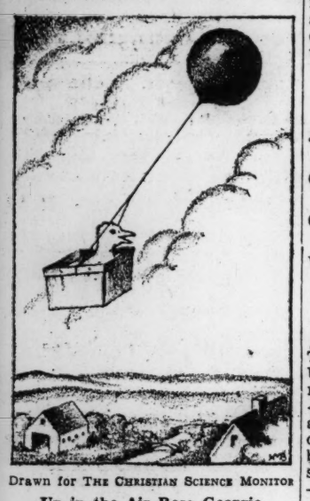
"Then I won't put my dolly in," his sister said, and so she hadn't, and the red balloon stayed just where she left it, tied to an old tree stump.

Georgie Goose walked around it three times, thinking strange thoughts. Once he got in the basket. It was when he was getting out that Henny Pen saw him.

"What are you up to now, Georgie Goose?" she asked.

"I'm planning to visit the clouds," Georgie Goose answered.

At that Henny Pen began to cluck. She clucked the news to the whole barnyard and they came honking, quacking and crowing. Georgie Goose puffed up with pride. With a flutter of his small wings he got into the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Up in the Air Rose Georgie

basket again, this time to stay, and pulling at the string with his beak, loosened it from the old tree stump. Then he quacked,

"Up she goes
To the clouds so high,
Now don't you
Wish that you were I!"

The balloon began to pull at the string, the string began to pull at the basket and up in the air rose Georgie Goose, up, up, up!

"Cluck, cluck, cloook at him!" Henny Pen cried.

"Quack, quack, quack, how will he get back?" Danny Duck said.

Georgie, looking over the edge of the basket, saw them all fluttering their wings and hopping about in the barnyard, but not for long did Georgie see them, because the balloon rose so fast. Soon he had passed the treetops and the roof of the barn and the tall chimney of the farmhouse. Soon, amazingly soon, Georgie Goose was in the clouds.

It was cold there and Georgie hugged his wings close. He looked this way and that but there was nothing to see.

"Honk, honk," said Georgie Goose. He shut his eyes and thought of the barnyard. He thought most of his dish of corn which the farmer boy filled. Perhaps if he peeked over the edge of the basket he could see it, but no, it was too far away. Everything was far away except the clouds and they seemed to be moving off, too.

Suddenly there came a whirring sound! Georgie opened his eyes. What was that coming toward him? Something dark and swift. Wings, wings! On they came, rising and dipping. A flock of wild geese! The leader of the flock spied Georgie and slowed down. All the other geese did the same until Georgie was surrounded. "I wanted to visit the clouds," Georgie said looking very silly.

The leader of the geese opened his bill and catching up the balloon, the basket and Georgie Goose, he flew down to the barnyard with a great racket.

Georgie jumped out of the basket and felt the soft earth beneath his feet. All the familiar smells of the barnyard rose around him and over yonder he saw the pond. "I wanted to visit the clouds," he said again, "but . . ."

The wild goose looked at him, so small and downy. "Yes, yes," he hissed, and then, after a moment,

"A fine ambition
My little goose
When you can put
Your wings to use.
But silly indeed
To try too soon
And by such means as
A gas balloon!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Glenwood Springs, Colo., reader sends the following message to two friends of Feature Page readers, and since they, too, dabble in crypts occasionally, we'll let them figure it out with the others:

UFJJ *JFOFJJFX UGBU VF JMWF BJJ RHZ MN GHR DGHJC-QFL. BLC UFJJ *DBQKBDI UGBU CBXR VMTJC AF CTJJ, HLCFFC, VHUGMTU *RLTAR BLC *U. *V.

Factual Figuring

To the day of the month on which Thanksgiving was observed in the United States last year —— add the number of cubic feet in a cubic yard ——; subtract the number of units in a score ——; multiply by the number of pints to a quart ——; and divide by the number of syllables represented by the term "octosyllabic" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 5-letter words from the 5 letters below:

E D I M N

What Numbers?

The difference of two numbers is 40. The difference of their squares is 4800. What are the numbers?

Famous Pairs

Of course, it will be easy to pick the first pair on this list, but the others have been somewhat mixed up. Can you straighten them out?

1	Amos	Sullivan	
2	Burns	Pierrette	
3	Benny	Andy	1
4	Barnum	Rogers	
5	Stoopnagle	Mary	
6	Gilbert	Allen	
7	Myrt	Bailey	
8	Pierrot	Livingston	
9	William	Budd	
10	Astaire	Marge	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation For Today

CONTENTMENT is true riches.—DILLWYN.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Shittim Wood

We find numerous references in the Old Testament to what our Common Version describes as "shittim wood" (e. g. Exod. 38:1), which apparently came from the "shittah tree" of which Isaiah writes (Isa. 41:19).

There is now general agreement among scholars that the tree referred to was a species of acacia, closely similar to that which is still to be seen in Palestine. Travelers tell us that the trunks of these acacia trees are often two feet thick (though in Biblical times they probably grew to a larger size—cf. Exod. 26:16) and that they provide "a valuable, hard, close-grained timber, not readily attacked by insects" (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 2778).

This would help to explain why it was stipulated that shittim, or acacia, wood should be used in the manufacture of "the altar of burnt offering" (Exod. 38:1), as well as the greater part of the furnishings of the tabernacle (Exod. 26:15, etc.: 27:1,6); while even the sacred "ark of the covenant" itself was to be manufactured of the same material. (Exod. 25:10)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Tell LePelley that we love all six of his children. And tell Carmack that days would be dull, indeed, without Snubs and T W.

Factual Figuring: 25 plus 27, minus 20, times 2, divided by 8, equals 8.

Letter Juggling: Mined, Denim.

What Numbers? 80 and 40.

Famous Pairs: Amos-Andy; Burns-Allen; Benny-Livingston; Barnum-Bailey; Stoopnagle-Budd; Gilbert-Sullivan; Myrt-Marge; Pierrot-Pierrette; William-Mary; Astaire-Rogers.

Harbingers of Spring

Monitor Camera Club from Patience Leaver, Los Angeles

Gray Skies, Pink Almond Blossoms, and Snow-Capped Mountains Form This Beautiful Setting Near Banning, California

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Wild Flower Nursery

A flower-loving woman who owned a car made frequent visits into the country where wild flowers were abundant, and thereby learned the foliage of each one. When the flowers went to seed, she gathered a supply, and the next year her back yard was a profusion of coreopsis, bluebells, anemones, violets, foxgloves, and many other specimens. She found a place where wild ferns grew abundantly, and transplanted some of them.

So many people offered to buy plants and seeds that she now carries on a small business with her wild flowers.—Mrs. E. H. C., Claremore, Okla.

Odds and Ends

The Mighty Columbia

The Columbia River, which rushes with tremendous power and volume through 775 miles of Washington, is considered the greatest potential hydroelectric source in the United States.

Millions of Salads

Lettuce growers in California and Arizona produce about 93 per cent of the nation's supply.

Varied Products

One rubber company in the United States manufactures 33,000 different items.

Champion Lemon

A lemon 16 inches wide and 17 inches long was recently put on display by Walter Scholes, in Logan, Utah.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Kitchen Sounds

The operator in this game should stand behind a screen or a half-open door. The guests are asked to identify and write down the kitchen sounds which they hear. Variety can be achieved with a little ingenuity; and some sounds will be difficult to guess. Eggs being beaten, water running, ice clinking, nails rattling in a tin, peas being shelled, are examples of familiar sounds which make a very entertaining competition.

B. H., Melbourne, Australia.

Brevities

Punch: Animal lovers are starting a crusade to abolish the use of the horse in warfare. So now all we need is that lovers of men shall start a crusade, too.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: British bread prices are advancing so rapidly that Englishmen may soon be driven to the substitution of toast.

San Francisco Chronicle: The go-getter of the 'twenties is slowly regaining his boom-time form. Just yesterday we saw a fellow running up an escalator.

Punch: "I went to every shop in town and couldn't get what I wanted," complains a correspondent. He probably wanted credit.

London Opinion: A bugle is sounded at closing time in a big London store. Counter-attacks then cease.

In Lighter Vein

The Right Man

It was after the opera. The expensively dressed woman approached the broad-shouldered man.

"If I am not mistaken," she said, "I have the honor of speaking to the renowned tenor, have I not?"

He felt flattered.

"And what can I do for you, madam?"

"I can't find my car," she answered pleasantly. "Would you be so kind as to call out 'Charlie' at the top of your voice?"—Montreal Star.

Not in Stock

"You can get anything at a mail-order house," remarked the lady next door.

"Everything, alas, but a male," sighed the spinster.—London Opinion.

Practice

"What's the idea of touching the baby's face with the broom this morning?"

"I just wanted him to get used to kissing his grandfather." — The Kablegram.

Simplified

"Give me a glass of milk and a muttered buffin."

"You mean a buffered muttin."

"No, I mean a muffered buttin."

"Why not take doughnuts and milk?"—London Opinion

Preparatory Course

"My boy believes in preparation for a career."

"How's that?"

"He took a four-year course in journalism and then opened a newsstand."

The Test

Willie (touching dinner guest's suit): "Huh! This isn't even warm."

Guest (uneasily): "What do you mean?"

Willie: "Why, Pa told Ma you certainly wore hot-looking clothes."

Caption Contest

Marguerite Gilstrap, Fayetteville, Ark.

The following 10 captions have been adjudged to be the best for the "Caption Contest" picture published two weeks ago today:

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"
Mrs. Kathryn S. Harnstrom, Chicago
Mrs. Frank Cambern, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. M. Dye, Oakland, Calif.

"Smilin' Through"
Mrs. C. R. Saterwhite, Santa Monica, Calif.
Margaret Lehman, Chicago
Mary Shepard, Ayer, Mass.
C. M. Haring, Richmond, N. Y.
Bernice Evans, Chicago
Mrs. Juanita M. Jamieson, Wilmette, Ill.
J. H. Weidemann, York, Penna.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Rankin, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Kate Westaway, Revelstoke, B. C.
Viola D. Franklin, Santa Ana, Calif.
Albert M. Cheney, Long Beach, Calif.

"Sun-kissed"
Bonnie Bunnelle, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York City.
Mary E. Dorris, Nashville, Ill.
Rena E. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.
Mrs. C. E. Waite, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Smile and the World Smiles With You"
Dorothea Warmuth, Philadelphia
Edna Knorr, Quincy, Ill.
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.
Mrs. Blanche D. Schalles, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Mrs. Lillian C. Trice, Waco, Texas.
F. Clark Schmitt, New York City.

"The Sunshine of Your Smile"
N. W., Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Anna C. MacPherson, Laurel Springs, N. J.
Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe, Philadelphia
Mrs. L. A. Phillips, Long Island City, N. Y.

"Freckles"
Alice Trogdon, Paris, Ill.
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco
Marie A. Root, Albert Lea, Minn.
Mrs. Carrie W. Southworth, National City, Calif.
Addie W. Harrington, Leicester, Mass.
Mrs. Mabelle B. Wilson, Portland, Maine

"Sunspots"
H. B. Nichols, Westwood, Mass.

"Merry Sunshine"
Marie Claussenius, Chicago
Charlotte M. Owers, West Haven, Conn.
Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. Kay M. Vendope, New York City.

"Flecked Sunshine"
Mrs. Sadie D. Tulford, Marshallton, Del.

"Dancing Eyes"
M. H. Germeroth, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Case No. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WHEN Mrs. F—— read in the list of needy families that Case No. 14 needed a baby buggy for twins, she was grateful that she had one to give—the one she had used for her own twins, now of school age.

But when brought down from the attic, the buggy was a little disappointing. True, it was still serviceable; but for a present to twins, it did look shabby. And there was no money in the family budget for such incidentals as would be necessary to brighten it. But Mrs. F— set about doing what she could. She took it out on the driveway to give it a good scrubbing.

While she was about this task, a neighbor came over, and Mrs. F— explained to her about Case No. 14. The neighbor had enough ivory enamel to paint the vehicle; so the next day the two women were busy with paint brush. While they worked, another neighbor came over—he had some left-over black paint that would do for the chassis and wheels. While this was being applied, a neighbor came from across the street—she had some pink silk scraps that would do for lining. When this was tacked in, the buggy looked brand new—all but the tires.

About this time a man, who lived further down the block came along; and when told about the enterprise, he gave $2 for tire money. When rubber was priced, it was learned that baby buggy tires could not be purchased for $2; but when the situation was explained to the tire company, the management was eager to contribute the balance, and sent a man to put on the tires.

The buggy was now truly a thing of beauty. But how empty it did look! Twins could not just sit on pink silk lining. Another woman in the block heard about the affair and came with a large pillow. The cover was yellow and dingy, but not for long. Another woman had just enough new ticking to cover it.

But the twins were not all of Case No. 14. There were three older children. By now the whole block was interested; and after some consultation, presents for the three other children and the mother were provided. The buggy no longer had an empty look. Then someone thought again of the twins. How would twins feel with everyone opening packages and them merely sitting in a buggy? So packages were put in for the twins.

Then came the time when everything was completed. The case worker had been notified, and would send for the well-loaded baby buggy that afternoon. Then Mrs. F— happened to think of the father. There wasn't a thing in the whole outfit for him; so she brought out one of her finest jars of grape jelly—a luscious purple quart—and marked it "For Daddy."

Thus a family of six was made happy, but perhaps no happier than the residents of a block on West Forty-fourth street.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Nice Soft Water*

By LE PELLEY

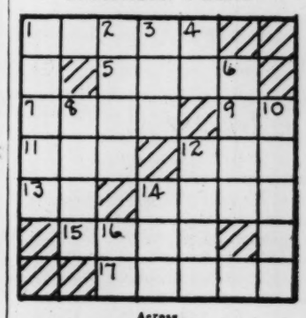
HOW HIGH AM I FROM THE GROUND
OHHH— ABOUT THREE OR FOUR FEET !!
THEN I CAN DROP FROM HERE....
YOU CAN IF YOU WANT TO.....
SPER— LASH
BUT YOU'RE RIGHT OVER THE RAIN BARREL !!
!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's the Explanation?*

By CARMACK

Today I said to T.W., "Maybe if our big frog knew how well we get along in the water he might like us better"—
So we went over to the lagoon and swam around where he could see us—
After which we came out and wiggled our tails and asked him how he liked it—
And right then he gave about a ten foot leap right over our heads and kerplunked into the water!
Now we're wondering whether he was showing us what he could do or whether he just didn't like our company—

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—The universe
5—Circular band
7—Pedal extremities
8—Bone
11—Note in Guido's scale
12—Hasten
13—Sun god
14—Insignificant part
15—A rule
17—Turn back

Down

1—Thin cake
2—Ostrich
3—Parcel of land
4—Accomplish
6—Sulk
8—Dash
10—Gastropod
12—To play boisterously
14—Vexation
16—Conjunction

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Far?

PERHAPS only the historian can do full justice to the fundamental transition in American thinking that has occurred during the years of depression and recovery. But the contemporary observer can at least comprehend that the Supreme Court's rulings on the Wagner Labor Act will be deemed one element in that epochal transition. This fact becomes apparent if the decision on the Guffey Coal Act only a year ago is examined in relation to the broad philosophy enunciated in the court's latest decisions.

The court did not technically reverse its Guffey ruling, since it invalidated the coal measure on grounds other than those involved in the Wagner cases. Yet it cannot be denied that the court has drastically modified its doctrine of the relationship between interstate commerce on the one hand, and mining, manufacturing and crop growing on the other.

Said the majority in the Guffey decision:

> Much stress is put upon the evils which come from the struggle between employers and employees over the matter of wages, working conditions, the right of collective bargaining and the resulting strikes. . . . The conclusive answer is that the evils are all local evils over which the Federal Government has no legislative control.

The meaning of that passage is incisive and unequivocal. Collective bargaining when related to mining, manufacturing and crop growing was found to be allied to production rather than to trade and thus invested with only a remote effect upon interstate commerce. But with equal explicitness the court in upholding the Wagner Act has changed its view on collective bargaining, finding that it is direct in its effect upon interstate commerce and is thus a matter of national rather than of local concern.

This reversal, which virtually, for the first time in the nation's history, extends Washington's interstate commerce power over a portion of manufacturing, generates a procession of question marks. Is the court erecting a broad ramp of liberal interpretations that will admit national control over wages, hours and many other matters hitherto reserved to the states? Has the court opened up a vast new area of quasi-legislative power for itself, wherein it will whittle away state jurisdictions as it applies its rule of "close or remote" to specific cases? Is there a real possibility that the court will find general wage and hour legislation direct in its effect upon interstate commerce and so induce the Administration to drop its plan to remake the court?

These questions come tumbling forth. Yet all is not vagueness. It is reasonably certain that the court has gone far in removing the lag that has seemed to exist between the judicial thought and that finding popular expression. In so doing it would appear to have met the liberals' chief cause of impatience and further to have weakened the justification for the impetuousness that seems inherent in the President's court enlargement plan.

It may be that the President is quite right in his assumption that the Wagner decision offers little hope that federal hour and wage laws will be upheld. If that is the case, then the court majority has discerned what it considers an irreducible area of local jurisdiction that cannot be honorably destroyed by further stretching of the federal power under the interstate commerce clause. If the court has discovered such an area, it is because it recognizes that there is no constitutional interpretation that permits the wiping out of state lines.

The President may still believe that he can appoint judges so liberal that they will blot out this area or deny that it exists. And this he may be able to do. But many will believe that broad constructionism has been carried as far as it can be carried without accomplishing by indirection and confusion what should only be done directly by a constitutional amendment. In other words the Wagner decisions may well have strengthened the case for an amendment, since the uncertainties that remain very clearly involve the question of carrying the federal powers to lengths that definitely amend the basic relations between the states and the national Government. And the question of such an amendment is unquestionably reserved to the people.

Good-By, Cherry Blossoms?

APPROXIMATELY 213,000 persons, the National Park Service reports, visited Washington last week end for the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, which is becoming one of the American symbols of spring as well as a reminder of the generosity of a friendly nation. How many of these people or of other thousands who look to such a pilgrimage some future April know that if the $3,000,000 appropriation bill for the proposed Jefferson Memorial should be passed in Congress—and President Roosevelt has asked $500,000 to begin work—this would be the last time the Japanese cherry blossoms would ever be seen in their present informal beauty around the curving borders of the Tidal Basin?

Plans call for the reduction of this basin to a formalized small reflecting pool in front of a classic marble pile which would occupy most of the present area. Half of the trees would be transplanted if possible along the new pool but the remainder would be lost, and experts say the intertwined root masses would not survive being moved. Years would be required to grow new trees from shoots. Meanwhile what is now a scene of beauty would become a mud-splattered playground of piledrivers, dredges, steam shovels and trucks while foundations were being sunk some eighty feet to find a footing.

Great as Jefferson was, there is legitimate question whether he deserves to rank with Washington and Lincoln. And excellent as is the proposed architecture of John Russell Pope, there is little need for more marble columns in a city already full of them or for another monument of the same general type as the beautiful Lincoln Memorial. If Jefferson is to be honored, a more appropriate and useful memorial to the great champion of democracy would be a public auditorium in some other portion of the capital city.

The site of the Tidal Basin, it is true, was intended by Major l'Enfant as one of five locations for national monuments, the others occupied by the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. But if an array of cherry blossoms, attracting an annual hegira of scores of thousands of visitors to the seat of government, is not a national institution, what could improve upon it?

A tradition has grown up about a small boy who chopped down one cherry tree—or at least is supposed to have done so. The redeeming feature of that story was candor. The principal sponsor of the Jefferson memorial plan is the Tammany representative, John J. Boylan of New York. If the congressional advocates of the potential wholesale slaughter of cherry trees were to be equally candid about the mainsprings of their proposition they would have to say, "I did it in the interests of politics."

It is a fairly safe venture that a majority of Americans, if they write to their congressmen about it, will prefer their cherry trees standing and blossoming and without the accompaniment of marble columns to accentuate or overshadow the pink-tipped petals.

Progressive Reaction

THE vacancy caused in the ranks of the Knights of the Garter—Britain's oldest and most illustrious order of chivalry—by the passing of Sir Austen Chamberlain has brought forth the reminder that the new appointee need not be a nobleman, though none of the present twenty-four knights is a commoner. Some people might be inclined to go even further than this, and inquire: Need Sir Austen's successor be a man at all?

This is one of those suggestions so revolutionary as to be reactionary, but not too reactionary to be progressive. No order of knighthood at present existing in the world stretches as far back into history as does the distinction of the Garter.

In its very early days it does not seem to have been confined exclusively to men. The Queen Consort, the wives and daughters of knights, and some other ladies of exalted position were called "Dames de la Fraternité de St. George." Queen Mary is today a Lady of the Garter, but in general the honor is confined to men. In the past, however, many women not of royal blood possessed it. The monuments of Margaret Byron, wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, K. G., at Stanton Harcourt, and of Alice Chaucer, wife of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, K. G., at Ewelme, both have garters round their arms.

English people see many reasons for preserving in their own country their traditional distinctions of rank and public service; but there is a growing feeling that these need not be distinctions of sex as well.

"The Voice of the Turtle"

CLINGING raindrops which sparkle in the finely interlaced twigs of the spirea, like rhinestones in a young girl's hair, are said by amateur weather "prophets" to betoken more winter. But the heart of him made glad by blue skies, fleecy clouds and balmy breezes is not easily downcast. There is evidence to support his cheer.

The shrill tintinnabulation of the frogs' chorus at the edge of the swamp unmistakably proclaims the season. The brilliant epaulets of the red-winged blackbirds and their musical whistle add their testimony. Toward dusk, the splashing and frolicking of muskrats among the cattails prove that these denizens of the marsh know that "the time of the singing of the birds has come."

Robins perform their odd seasonal antics between periods of grubbing for worms. Flickers utter their queer calls, and pewees sound their plaintive whistles from the high branches of elm and beech. Wrens and bluebirds are already "house-hunting."

Green blades of vegetation piercing the mold herald nature's continuity. Black sticks of shrubs that were thought dead now bear rows of buds, mouse-ear leaves, or blossoms. Even where winter was severest, this is inevitably so. Golden bells of forsythia, the shy hepatica in the woods, dog-tooth violet, and peach blossoms publish to the world: "Lo, the winter is past . . . the flowers appear on the earth."

Panorama of Dishonor

Book News of the Day

THAT the conquest of America was, generally, a monstrous injustice, and that Indian atrocities were frequently equaled, if not inspired, by white outrages, is not a new thesis. Helen Hunt Jackson's "A Century of Dishonor" was published in 1885; and the more recent works of Grinnell, Vestal, Linderman and others have given an entirely new conception of Indian nature. But Donald M. McNichol in THE AMERINDIANS (New York: Stokes. $2.50) attacks the whole problem, from the 1501 kidnaping Labrador expedition of Gaspar Cortereal, the Portuguese, to the "Battle" of Wounded Knee in 1890.

The pattern has been monotonous, whether the invaders were Spaniards, French or Anglo-Americans. The first comers were received hospitably, friendship was sworn for "as long as grass grows and water runs." Failure, disappointment or the mere possession of superior strength led to bloodshed or the imprisonment of a native; second phase, a savage attack, often disastrous to the whites; third, reinforcements, an impressive and expensive military campaign, the natives overwhelmed by numbers, with horrible atrocities on both sides. Final result, a decimated remnant herded onto a restricted reservation, a prey to chicanery and a political football as long as they still possess anything the white man covets. Exceptions to this dreary routine are so rare that they shine like jewels in a mudhole.

The proper procedure for Mr. McNichol would have been to pick out the high lights of Indian history, balance them and tell the story in sweeping outline, with only sufficient detail to illustrate his points. Instead, he elects to relate the story of practically every clash between red and white. The limitations of his method are obvious in the fact that his index lists (219) separate tribes of Indians, all treated in 332 pages.

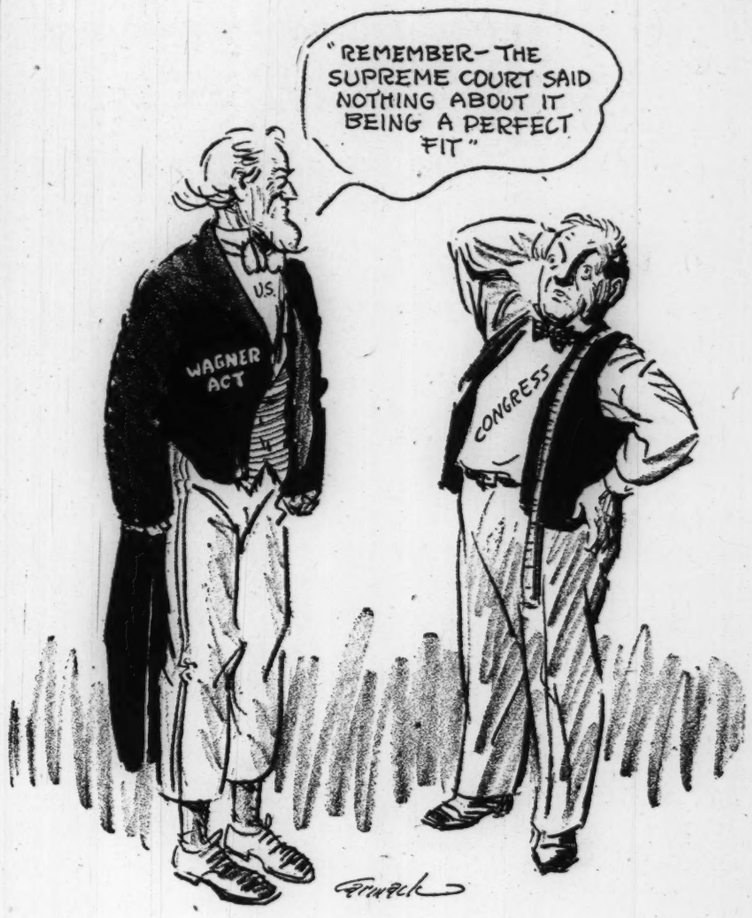
There are many minor inaccuracies: the massacres of Sand Creek, the Washita and Wounded Knee, for instance, were not punitive but preventive, the Indians being executed first and tried later. Mr. McNichol accepts the leadership of Red Cloud at the Fetterman Fight (in which eighty-one soldiers were killed instead of the fifty he mentions), although some students doubt that Red Cloud was even present; the statement that 1100 warriors were killed and wounded at the Wagon Box Fight is undoubtedly in error; the White Bull killed at the Little Big Horn was a mere boy, not the famous chief, who is still living; Dull Knife was not killed on Powder River, but survived even that amazing flight from Indian Territory to Fort Robinson two years later.

Moreover, there seems to be a total misconception of the conditions prevailing in Indian Territory after the Five Civilized Tribes became settled in their new homes; and the fact that there are still some 2400 Cherokees east of the Mississippi must have escaped the author's notice. And three chapters out of twenty are devoted to Riel's Rebellion, which was certainly no more important than the stories of Brant, Tecumseh, Osceola, Sitting Bull, Joseph and Geronimo.

The picture is simply too big for the canvas. Yet the conclusions are sound, and it would be interesting to see developed the theories that scalping was a European invention, that Indians were not natively cruel to captives and that American character is to a great extent the result of Indian resistance.

K. C. K.

Some Alterations Needed



Dining in Albania

TIRANA

I WOULD like you to dine with me in an Albanian native restaurant. A whole banquet costs only thirty-nine cents. But you might think it a little uncivilized.

As I passed a nice-looking eating house with all its piping-hot kettles sending their delectable savors into the street, I said to myself: "Well, I must certainly step in just to see what the Albanians are eating now. I must make an economic investigation."

That was, of course, all right, strictly a part of my professional activity. It was like calling on the Minister of Social Welfare.

The food is all in the dining room and exposed to the diner's eye. In the particular restaurant were eighteen different dishes, placed in three rows of six each on a sort of stove. You may order small or large portions. I always take small, so that I can try three or four varieties. I don't need to talk Albanian or anything else. Just point to what I want and then retire to a table—to one with a cloth on. They're for the select customers like me.

The bread is gray, soft and fresh, and served as a big piece of cake—an eighth of a round loaf for each customer. You break off chunks and eat them with the stew. Everybody in the Orient for a brace of millenniums has known that's the way to eat bread.

And I order salad, too. The proprietor sends the boy out to a store to buy it. Right off the street. He souses it in well water and places it all dripping on the table. It is crisp and succulent and rather noisy, and as refreshing as a cantaloupe for breakfast in the Hotel Ritz.

After that come very small portions of two kinds of brown spicy, rather sticky pudding.

After that I order a finochio, which the proprietor must send out to get. Do you know what it is? It's an Italian vegetable which looks like a giant onion and tastes like the mixed candy we used to buy in Smith County forty years ago. Once each week our family indulged in a nickel's worth of candy for five children. I used to get small cylinderlike pieces, on each end of which were varicolored concentric rings. I sucked my share very slowly, making it last as long as possible.

Now after all those years that taste is revived in finochio. What magic power must the Italian sun have to concoct an onion that tastes like candy. I eat it silently, deep in reminiscences.

Now the banquet is over. I extend my right hand toward the proprietor and rub my forefinger against my thumb. Everyone out here since the time of Jacob or Ali Baba has known what that means. He comes over to my table and writes on a scrap of paper a sum equal to forty-one cents. I raise my eyebrows in protest. I was counting on thirty-nine.

"Finochio," he explains.

I suppose they are expensive, but they're worth it. And so was everything else.

R. H. MARKHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

Third-Degree Methods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem that one of the more serious aspects of the third-degree methods inflicted in the Gedeon case, as described in your "Mirror of World Opinion" column recently, is the manner in which the subject has been handled in the press. The fact that some of our most responsible journals could complacently state that an individual, who was regarded as possibly being able to throw some light on a crime, had been questioned practically without interruption for over thirty hours, with no word to hint that it was anything but a perfectly normal and justifiable procedure, is an alarming reminder of how democratic principles will lapse unless consistently upheld.

What our press has so easily tolerated is the fact that in our cherished democracy any citizen may be denied the protection of the legal machinery at the will of some police officer. In other words, anyone who for some reason of proximity to a crime or because of family relationship with participators in a crime or of fancied resemblance to someone connected with a crime, is liable at any moment to find himself suddenly placed without the pale of all guarantees for the safety of his person or his reputation.

We are thus left with the situation that the police, who in a true state of democracy would be looked upon as our protectors, and whose work should be regarded with sympathy and co-operation by all law-abiding citizens, find themselves looked upon as potential despots, capable of inflicting without any previous process of trial the direct and most humiliating forms of treatment. For a set of brave men carrying on in other respects a very protective function, often at the risk of their lives, and usually with marked courtesy and helpfulness, to be so regarded is surely unfair both to the public and the police.

In effect, third-degree methods merely show the criminal that the methods of justice are no better than his own, while they fill the innocent with contempt and often terror. The most practical way of coping with crime is surely by intelligence, not by blundering brutality, and by taking all steps to promote a condition of friendly co-operation between the public and the officers of the law.

Wellesley, Mass. H. J. S.

Congressional Control of Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think that you and other newspaper men who are opposing the so-called "child labor" amendment should stop calling it by that name. It is not a "child labor" amendment. It is an amendment to give the Congress of the United States supervision of all persons under 18 years of age. While Congress could admittedly prohibit child labor under this amendment, it could also do many other things under it even to ordering children to work. Such paternalism by the Government would not be in accordance with the American idea of personal liberty.

The passage of this amendment would bring about the possibility of a condition such as existed in old Sparta, where the state supervised the upbringing of children. Nobody wants to see children put to work, and to continually refer to this as a "child labor" amendment creates the idea in the minds of a great many people that those who are opposed to it are in favor of child labor and of exploiting youth when the exact situation is the opposite. Those who are opposing it are the ones who are the most strictly opposed to anything of that kind.

Village of Golf, Ill. WILL COOPER

Too Partisan?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I often read the letters from correspondents which you publish. They are interesting, informative. It is well that you publish criticisms, as well as commendatory letters. It seems to me that some of the letters you publish indicate a need of a wider view of the Monitor's field and mission. A recent letter called the Monitor's policy too partisan for the writer's taste. Doubtless some of your readers in the section of the United States from which this letter came will agree; but readers in other sections may feel that your policy is just and fair, for the same reason that stirred the critic.

When one visualizes the extent of the Monitor's field, it is not strange that opinions should differ upon a given question of editorial policy. Readers of the Monitor may be advantaged by enlarging their outlook. They may then better appreciate and help it in its work of interpreting current events upon an impersonal basis.

O. D. R.

Rochester, N. Y.

Protection for Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my regret for your recent editorial proposing a brand-new constitutional amendment in reference to child labor. The ratification of this amendment, lacking only eight states, is so near, the logic of the amendment itself so clear, and the opposition so illogical that I believe that all persons interested in moving this blot from our social and economic structure should support the amendment.

The word "labor" in the amendment is altogether the best expression for what is really intended. Any qualification, as by the word "gainful," would weaken the enabling act and allow all sorts of evasions.

The age eighteen in the amendment is absolutely necessary because of the protection necessary for sixteen- and seventeen-year-old youth from work in mines and quarries, and labor near high-powered machinery, freight elevators, explosives, chemicals and other hazards.

The recent proposal to handle the child labor situation by means of interstate commerce laws is impractical. On a New England map issued by a gasoline company it appears that our smallest state, Rhode Island, has thirty roads leading across its borders, besides the opportunity for importation by sea.

The argument of the opposition which stirs up distrust in the wisdom of the Federal Government is curious when it is remembered that there are now forty-eight states, each possessing unlimited power. Pennsylvania, or any other state, could allow children ten years old to become miners, or could prohibit the labor of persons under twenty-one. Since none of these forty-eight states has done any of the wild things feared of Congress, and since congressmen are elected on the same day and in the same way and by the same people who elect their legislators, why is dust being thrown into the air in the shape of clouds of fear about federal control of children? There are good reasons for these foggy arguments, but certainly no good citizen can be fooled by them.

The United States is smaller today in the matter of unfair competition through child labor than Rhode Island was a hundred years ago. Should not all civic agencies work together for the prompt ratification of the existing amendment?

JOHN M. BREWER

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

To See Who Rules the Air Waves

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

WAR in the air has been the subject of much discussion during the last few years. But less, practically nothing, has been heard about the war on the air which is not simply a future possibility, but is actually going on in parts of Europe at the present time.

In democratic countries one hears occasional objections to the radio being monopolized for this or that purpose, since by and large it is considered an instrument of culture and entertainment to be used for political purposes only when nation-wide policies are involved, or under conditions which permit the expression of both sides of any important debatable issue. Toleration is the generally accepted rule.

But the position is quite otherwise in the totalitarian states of Europe today. The radio, like all other instruments of public expression, is appreciated for its help in fashioning the nation according to the ideals of the all-embracing state. To adapt the programs of their own radio stations to this end is no difficult matter. But the totalitarian leader wants to work much more quickly, to achieve in a decade changes which normally take generations—to build a permanent framework for national unification.

The natural geographical boundaries of these states appear less rigid and unchangeable than the mental limits within which future generations are expected to develop. From this framework must be excluded everything which does not conform to the national image which has been set up. In the case of literature, films, the theater and art in general, it is comparatively easy to exclude all "disintegrating" influences by a simple official prohibition. But it is not so easy on the air, since wavelengths will persist in remaining international, which means that the other fellow's views can also be heard by the subjects of the totalitarian state, provided they have the right instrument.

* * *

The European war on the air begins, then, as far as the totalitarian state is concerned, immediately its subjects can be the "victims" of other ideologies. In fact, it becomes a serious matter—open warfare, so to speak, when the representatives of one ideology adopt a belligerent attitude toward another ideology, saying critical things about it or its representatives which, whether true or untrue, are intended to divert citizens of the latter state from their stanchest obedience to their own leaders. As seen from Berlin, the struggle is between National Socialism, on the one hand, and communism and western Europe's conception of democracy, on the other.

"The war on the air," from the Third Reich viewpoint, is particularly the struggle against the Moscow and Strassburg radio stations for control of the German listeners-in. Each evening, both these latter stations send out news bulletins in German, especially intended for German-speaking peoples in Europe, while Moscow also supplies periodical reports on alleged unfavorable conditions in the Third Reich. The Strassburg sender is primarily intended for the German-speaking population of Alsace-Lorraine, but its situation so close to the German frontier probably enables it to be heard more clearly in the Saar and the Rhineland than many German stations. Moscow, if it wished to justify its action except on the grounds of general propaganda for the International, would probably have to say that the needs of the Volga Germans were thus being met!

* * *

Since the technical expert has not yet supplied an effective way of making the ether national rather than international and there does not appear any willingness on the part of the one side to tolerate the propaganda of the other, the Third Reich has sought to forbid any of its subjects from listening to the Moscow station. To assemble together for this purpose is a punishable offense. It is one of those remarkable boomerang effects in political development that the very encouragement to becoming a radio fan in Germany today, which owes not a little to National Socialist inspiration, should now be utilized to get not only the official propaganda but, even more, the other news which is not given in Germany.

It is hardly necessary to add that in zeal to expose the alleged deception and failure of the present regime here, these foreign senders often give gross exaggerations and half-truths. But since so many Germans have come to feel that they get only one side of a story from their own officially controlled organs of public expression, it is natural that they should listen in to foreign stations and often accept uncritically what they say.

But this European war on the air is not confined to the German, Strassburg and Moscow radio stations. It is also carried on where racial groups now live on either side of a common political frontier. This struggle of propaganda and counter-propaganda goes on incessantly. The one state in order to make its propaganda more effective decides to erect a more powerful station which will oust its particular rival. The other is then not satisfied until it has built one even more powerful. Radio stations are like armaments: It seems the more the one builds up, the more must the other.